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Housing Plans Defined; Harbor Bill Postponed; British in Mass Flight

The World's Day—At a Glance
July 25, 1939

Straus Limits Use of Housing Funds

NEW YORK (AP)—Nathan Straus, Administrator of the United States Housing Authority, disclosed today that USHA funds in the future would be restricted to the Nation's lowest income group alone and that the program would be extended shortly into rural farm areas.

In a message to New York University's Management Training Institute, read by Dr. B. J. Hovde, special consultant in charge of the USHA Management Review Division, Mr. Straus said private builders "need have no fear of competition from our local housing authorities."

Senate Group Sidetracks Harbor Bill

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate Commerce Committee agreed today to sidetrack the $407,855,600 omnibus authorization bill for rivers and harbors until next January—bringing Chairman Bailey (D) of North Carolina to proclaim that "economy is abroad in the land."

The Senators adopted this course in preference to a proposal by Bailey to trim down the authorizations to $82,961,650 and call the bill up for immediate consideration.

British Planes on Mass Flight to France

LONDON (AP)—Some 240 Royal Air Force heavy and medium bombing planes today went on the greatest mass flight in the history of British aviation.

As the last wave of 42 Hampden bombers was crossing the Channel for exercises over France, a first wave of 60 Blenheims was landing back in England after completing a round trip of about 750 miles in about three hours. The routes taken covered such widely separated areas as Paris, Lyon, the southeastern corner of the Bay of Biscay and the Gulf of Lyons.

Extension Urged in HOLC Mortgage Repayments

WASHINGTON (AP)—An extension from 15 to 25 years for repayment of mortgages to the Home Owners Loans Corporation was recommended today by the Senate Banking Committee.

The committee reported favorably on a bill by Senator Mead (D) of New York, authorizing the 10-year extension.

WPA Controversy Threatens Lending Plan

WASHINGTON (AP)—A new turn in the controversy over WPA wage scales threatened today to hamper the Administration drive to obtain speedy Senate approval of the $2,490,000,000 lending program. Senator Murray (D) of Montana abandoned an attempt to have the Senate Appropriations Committee approve a proposal to put the WPA back on a prevailing wage basis. He announced he would seek to attach the proposal as a rider to the lending bill.

Italy to Confiscate Zog's Property

TIRANA, Albania (AP)—Confiscation of all property of former King Zog and his principal advisers was ordered yesterday by Italian authorities.

A commission decided on the step as a penalty for "anti-national activities." It charged the exiled King Zog and his lieutenants with "acts of pillage, thefts and outrages." King Zog and his Queen fled when Italy took over the country in May.

Bricker Not a Candidate in 1940—Praises Taft

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP)—Gov. John W. Bricker is thinking more about a second term as Governor than possible nomination as the Republican candidate for President, he asserted today. Governor Bricker declared that Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio would make a good President.

"Any presumption that I am a candidate for President is not so," Governor Bricker said.

Senator Taft's associates indicated in Washington he soon would have a statement concerning his plans.

Chamberlain Rejects 'Summer Parliament'

LONDON (AP)—Prime Minister Chamberlain today rejected an opposition move to have Parliament remain active during August and September to watch over the Government's foreign policy through a period which many believe will be critical.

Geoffrey L. Mander, opposition Liberal, proposed that Parliament meet once weekly during the recess which is to start Aug. 4, but the Prime Minister said he could not consider such a step.

Senate Ratifies Panama Canal Treaty

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate today ratified a 1936 treaty with Panama requiring that the United States consult with Panama when it decides to take major steps in the face of any threat of aggression against the Panama Canal.

Action on the pact came after a two-day debate during which some Republicans contended it would weaken the United States' ability to defend the Panama Canal.

However, Chairman Pittman (D) of Nevada of the Foreign Relations Committee denied this.

Co-operation Not Unification Urged on Canada's Railroads

SMITHS FALLS, Ontario, July 25 (CP)—A non-political board to enforce co-operation between Canada's two railways—Canadian Pacific and Canadian National—is the keystone in the National Conservative Party's program for dealing with the railway situation outlined here yesterday by its national leader, Dr. R. J. Manion.

Other Proposals

Dr. Manion declared the railways are "apparently unwilling to co-operate voluntarily." Co-operation, he submitted, is not a failure—because it has never really been tried, despite the fact the 1933 railway bill provided for it.

In addition to the non-political board which it would set up, Dr. Manion said, the Conservative Party proposes: compensation for jobs lost through co-operation; a fair rate basis for all forms of transportation, by Dominion-Provincial co-operation; refunding of Canadian National Railway's securities at lower interest rates; no more playing politics with the railways, and building Canada up to the railways, instead of tearing the railways down.

The Conservative leader again declared against unification. Such a move would not result in a combined saving of more than $25,000,000 a year to both railways, although its proponents once claimed $75,000,000 a year would be saved, he said.

Party Program

"Our program," he added, "will keep both companies in existence; do much to wipe out the deficit of the Canadian National and keep the Canadian Pacific from the danger of being unable to earn its fixed charges.

"Under this program we can bring about anywhere from 75 to 90 per cent of the economies that could be brought about under unification, without doing injustice to the employees of the railways; without building up a great monopoly; without setting up a huge political machine that might control governments; and without making the Dominion of Canada ultimately responsible for all the liabilities of the private company."

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3 Governors Charged With Breaking Law

Sawyer says paid pardons were granted with no regard for statutes relating to such action.

Three former Massachusetts Governors violated the laws of the State in granting prisoners pardons for which money was paid, Representative Roland Sawyer (D) of Ware charged today, before the Legislative Committee on Legal Affairs.

The Committee was hearing several bills proposed by the Special Commission Investigating Pardons and Parole to tighten the pardons procedure in this State.

"I do not charge that either of the three Governors under whom these pardons were issued, or either of the three Councils who advised the release of these men received the money paid for pardons, or directed where it should go," said Representative Sawyer. "But I do charge that had either of the three Governors obeyed the laws on the statute books the pardons would never have been issued. The public outcry which would have followed publicity would have prevented it.

Action of Hurley

"As for instance, the action of Governor Hurley last fall after his defeat at the primary, and supported by the Council, was the boldest and most defiant attitude ever assumed in the executive department in this State. They started with a program to release 28 prisoners, but public outcry after the release of Patriarca and Tartar was so great that they stopped with the release of 15 prisoners," Mr. Sawyer continued.

Representative Sawyer testified that the three Governors in question had granted 167 pardons, of which 44 were not even referred to the Parole Board. Among them were "lifers" paroled variously after five, nine, and 10 years. In the cases cited, Mr. Sawyer said, the prisoners' records were not asked for from the Parole Board, nor were the district attorneys notified, as required by statute.

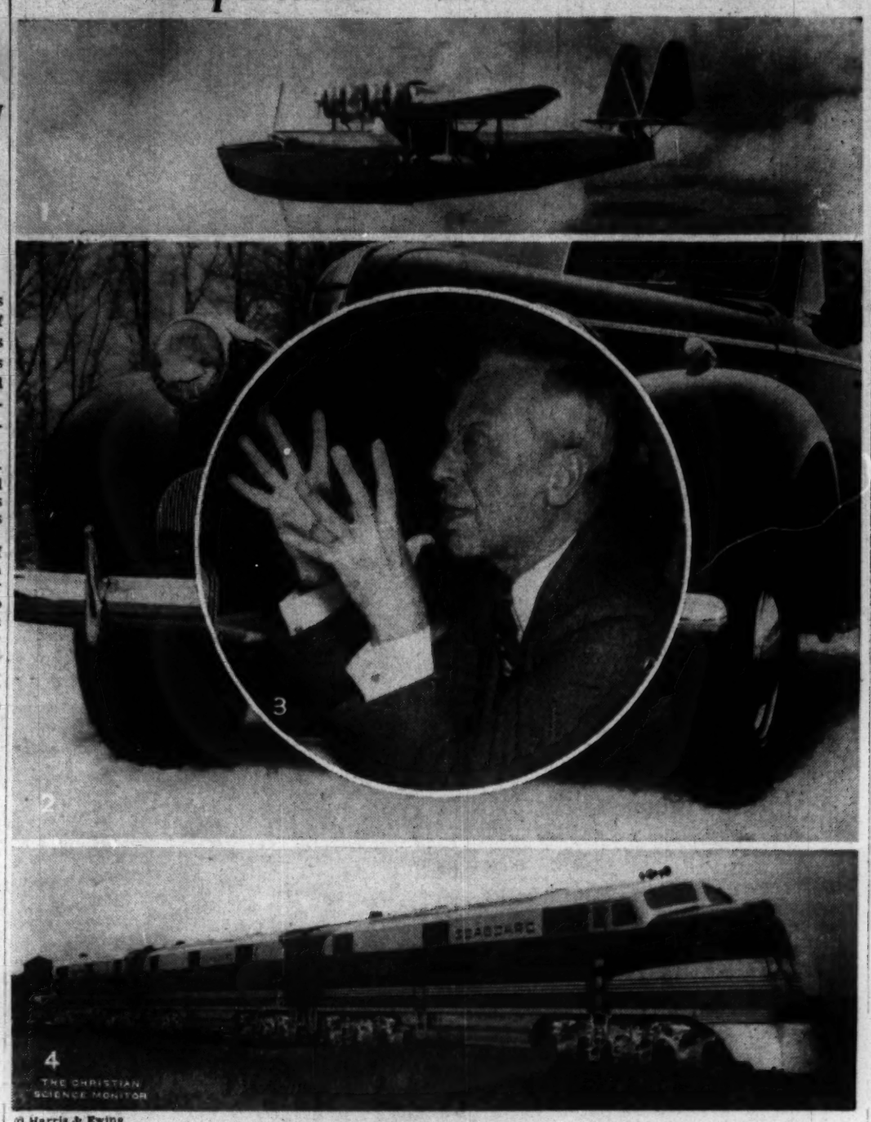
Instances Offered

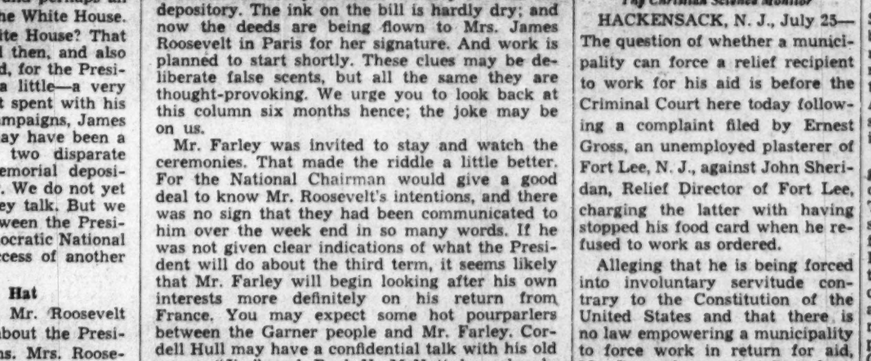
Representative Sawyer also offered instances of men with long prison and criminal careers who had been pardoned after serving only a fraction of their sentences. One man, sentenced to a total of from 23 to 30 years for burglary, rape, and breaking and entering while armed, was set free after serving one year and nine months of his time.

"In all of these cases," the Representative testified, "there is evidence that pardon was secured through the payment of money. They are specimens of a list that would reach more than 30 in num-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

Transportation: Vast Source of Jobs





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Unheard Of Industries 50 Years Ago Are Today the Backbone of Work

(1) Clipper plane for transoceanic flights; (2) The modern automobile; (3) Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., Chairman of General Motors, who sees wide opportunities for new jobs in continuing development of new industries through new processes; (4) New Seaboard streamlined Diesel electric locomotive.

Economic Upturn Is Seen by Sloan In New Products

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A sound upturn in economic activity accompanied by new job opportunities was foreseen by Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., Chairman of General Motors Corporation, in a statement prepared for the forthcoming quarterly report to stockholders. The automo-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

President Has Hardest Fight Of This Congress on His Hands

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 25—Mr. Roosevelt is back at his desk today faced with the biggest legislative engagement of the Seventy-Sixth Congress. To describe it as an engagement hardly does the situation justice for it is a series of battles in almost everyone of which for the time being the Administration is suffering or facing a Congressional check.

Congress is set on adjournment in a week or 10 days. In the next few days almost anything may happen, indeed the situation is changing from hour to hour. Rarely have congressional committees been so obstinate in their resistance to New Deal proposals as they are at present, and many observers shake their heads over the prospects of pet New Deal measures caught in seeming culs-de-sac.

The work of the President and of his legislative leaders can best be compared at this juncture to the northern lumber jacks balancing themselves precariously on rollings logs in uncertain rapids saving themselves and the logs by quick stepping and calm judgment. Thus New Dealers are attempting to keep the legislative channel free in a roaring current of adjournment sentiment. They cannot pos-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Intimate Message from Washington

Did President Signing Over 10 Acres to the U. S., at Hyde Park, Take First Step in Preparing for His Retirement in 1940?

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

It may have been an historic scene, in that 12-acre hay field at Hyde Park yesterday. There President Roosevelt signed the deeds transferring title to the site to the Federal Government, in preparation for construction of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, where the President's papers are to be deposited and where he plans to retire and do the work of an historian—and perhaps an elder statesman—when he leaves the White House.

But when will he leave the White House? That question may have been answered then, and also a little earlier in the same hay field, for the President stopped and told the press a little—a very little—about the hours he had just spent with his political manager in three great campaigns, James A. Farley. Oddly enough, there may have been a great connection between these two disparate events—the preparation for a memorial depository, and the talk with Mr. Farley. We do not yet know a great deal about the Farley talk. But we do know that on the relations between the President and the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, quite possibly the success of another electoral appeal depends.

Keeping It Under His Hat

Now, probably nobody except Mr. Roosevelt himself can do more than guess about the President's actual third term intentions. Mrs. Roosevelt recently said her husband hadn't confided in her, and Mrs. James Roosevelt in France said the same thing about her son. And yet close observers of the President can form their own judgments. So, just to get our guess in with the others, we hazard the estimate that President Roosevelt's careful, speedy preparations for the Hyde Park depository is a sort of indication that he intends to retire at the end of this term in office. Perhaps the choice of Paul V. McNutt for high federal office was another sign.

But the Hyde Park incident was particularly suggestive. Mr. Roosevelt, remember, has an unusual sense of family and of history. His roots are deeply embedded in the Hudson Valley and in the Nation's history. It would be not unlike him to choose this method—of preparing a job and headquarters for himself—to let the Nation know delicately that he does not intend to run again. Calvin Coolidge said he "did not choose," and left the Nation with a riddle. President Roosevelt may have prepared a more subtle and elaborate guessing game, with clues following in ordered sequence but buried deep.

The other day, when the President's Chief Secretary, Stephen T. Early, announced that Mr. Roosevelt had signed the bill preparing for the Hyde Park depository, he said:

"Today, the President signed the most important bill of the session."

Mr. Early spoke with a completely straight face; we think he was joking, but behind his words we fancy we detect the same sort of clue we think Mr. Roosevelt is giving to the public and to the politicians.

There was really no need to hurry so with the depository. The ink on the bill is hardly dry; and now the deeds are being flown to Mrs. James Roosevelt in Paris for her signature. And work is planned to start shortly. These clues may be deliberate false scents, but all the same they are thought-provoking. We urge you to look back at this column six months hence; the joke may be on us.

Mr. Farley was invited to stay and watch the ceremonies. That made the riddle a little better. For the National Chairman would give a good deal to know Mr. Roosevelt's intentions, and there was no sign that they had been communicated to him over the week end in so many words. If he was not given clear indications of what the President will do about the third term, it seems likely that Mr. Farley will begin looking after his own interests more definitely on his return from France. You may expect some hot pourparlers between the Garner people and Mr. Farley. Cordell Hull may have a confidential talk with his old crony, "Jim" and Paul V. McNutt has already tried to make peace with the Chairman.

What Will Jim Do?

If, on the other hand, the President intimated to Mr. Farley that he was preparing to retire to his peaceful Hyde Park acres, he was doubtlessly seeking that master strategist's co-operation in controlling next year's convention. Since Mr. Farley has ambitions himself, this may be a delicate task.

The Postmaster General has maintained an outwardly correct attitude. He said recently that Mr. Roosevelt was as popular as ever, but he might be willing to help the President in holding off a wave of reaction within the Party, keeping the swing-back to moderate proportions. Whether he would support the former object of his dislike, Mr. McNutt, is another question.

Be these speculations and details as they may, one comes back to the Hyde Park hay field. You will soon see it in the news reels. There, under a 300-year-old oak tree, on the site of an Indian village, the Roosevelts gave their land back—not to the Indians, but to the Government. And perhaps they gave much more. Perhaps they gave a pledge to history, another rendezvous with destiny.

Erwin D. Canham

Refusal to Work For Relief Raises N. J. Court Issue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 25—The question of whether a municipality can force a relief recipient to work for his aid is before the Criminal Court here today following a complaint filed by Ernest Gross, an unemployed plasterer of Fort Lee, N. J., against John Sheridan, Relief Director of Fort Lee, charging the latter with having stopped his food card when he refused to work as ordered.

Alleging that he is being forced into involuntary servitude contrary to the Constitution of the United States and that there is no law empowering a municipality to force work in return for aid, Mr. Gross charges that State laws compel Fort Lee to give him relief with no strings attached.

The trouble arose on July 1 when the Mayor and Borough Council of Fort Lee decided that municipal finances made it imperative that relief recipients pay for their aid by working at the rate of 50 cents an hour. William J. Hart, Assistant Relief Director, declared that this process was followed by many communities in the State.

Mr. Gross, who was said to have been willing to work for his relief before July 1, but who rebelled when it became obligatory, was deprived of his food card when he failed to appear before the local Relief Board on July 20 as ordered.

The case, which will be heard before Judge Leland F. Ferry on Thursday, is seen here as raising an important question as to the obligations, if any, incurred by a person receiving aid.

Britain's Yielding To Japan in China: Is It Surrender?

World's Capitals far apart on significance of move—Britain using good strategy, some say—Axis powers pleased—Some shaking of democratic peace front is indicated.

Britain's assent to the Japanese claim to take such measures as seem necessary for the security of its army in China, has been given widely different interpretation in the various countries.

A Shanghai dispatch from sources familiar with Tokyo describes the Anglo-Japanese preliminary agreement on the Tientsin issue as a fine piece of strategy on Britain's part, allowing Japan to save its face at the moment, while preparing for stronger British action at a more favorable opportunity later: Page 2.

A similar point of view is reported from Washington, where the Government is looking for a stronger naval and economic situation on the part of the United States and Britain, before inviting an open quarrel with Tokyo: Page 1.

British political circles, except the most conservative, show less tendency to optimism. They point out that the Tientsin agreement has been accompanied by increasing Japanese attacks on Britain's backing of the Chinese dollar. Germany and Italy likewise appear to view the agreement as a British capitulation. France, on the other hand, sees the agreement as a British move to free its hands in the Far East in order to concentrate on the critical European situation. The effect of the agreement on the negotiations for a peace bloc with Russia is yet to be determined: Page 1.

In support of adverse opinions in London is a dispatch from Hong Kong telling of Japanese orders to close the Canton River, linking Hong Kong with Canton, to all traffic for two weeks: Page 2.

Washington Marks Time On Tokyo-London Pact; Avoids Far East Showdown

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 25—The Craigie-Arita formula under which Britain and Japan will negotiate differences focused by the Tientsin incident, is not interpreted here as more than a grant of lesser and informal belligerent rights, and is not expected to result in any important shift of American Far Eastern policy at present.

Already the United States has accorded to Japan in practice, while categorically denying in principle, the chief requirement of a belligerent under international law. Under presidential order of Sept. 14, 1937, American ships are forbidden to carry arms, ammunition or implements of war either to China or Japan "except at their own risk"; and Government-owned shipping is required to keep clear of the arms trade.

Thus Japan is free in practice to pursue its military operations in China without being hindered by specific repressive acts on the part of the United States. This is the essence of belligerent right, in practice as distinguished from principle.

The chief specific rights of a belligerent are those of blockade, of visit and search, of seizure of contraband. Japan has attempted to apply all three at various times, but a number of circumstances conspire to keep any of them from becoming a vital matter to either side, or the cause of a complete break between Japan, the United States, and Britain.

Embargo Action at Stake

It is to Japan's interest not to seek formal status as a belligerent because President Roosevelt might thereupon be compelled to invoke the arms embargo of the Neutrality Act. And once today's delicate balance of friendly opposition between the United States and Japan were broken by such an action, it might be only a short step to the imposition of a one-sided embargo of raw materials and other vital war supplies which Japan is purchasing largely from the United States.

It is to the interest of the United States to avoid incidents today, because the State Department is relying on a policy of day-to-day maneuvering until such future time as the joint British and American naval and economic strength in the Far East is mobilized for a more effective appeal.

Finally, circumstances and geography are operating in behalf of this strategy on both sides. The Chinese forces are being supplied from French Indo-China, from Burma and from Soviet Russia—all land points of contact with China where Japan could not now hope to exercise any effective blockade. Virtually no supply trade goes through ports on the Japanese-controlled China coast where incidents of a naval and inflammatory nature might otherwise break out. In a word, Japan has no vital need to blockade the coast in order to stop sabotage of its military operations through trade from neutral nations.

No Change in Policy

It was against this background that Secretary of State Cordell Hull declared that there was no change in this country's policy in respect to the Far East, as a result of the British-Japanese discussions in Tokyo. The Secretary referred back to his statement of June 19, 1939, in which he declared that the United States was not concerned with the immediate issues of the Tientsin incident, but was actively concerned with the broader aspects of subsequent developments, and hence was observing with special interest all related developments from day to day.

Ban on Chinese Currency Looms Large in Tientsin Demands of the Japanese

By A. Godfrey Lias

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 25—The march of events is expected to show at an early date whether the preliminary accord over the Tientsin dispute, as announced by Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain yesterday, leaves British policy unchanged, as he and his supporters declare, or whether Britain has "capitulated" to Tokyo as Berlin—agreeing for once with the British Opposition—is triumphantly asserting today.

According to Mr. Chamberlain, the accord leaves the British the right to support Chinese currency unimpaired. But, according to the latest reports from Tokyo, the demands which the Japanese are making in Tientsin include the surrender of the silver held by Japanese banks in the Concession, prohibition of the circulation of the official Chinese dollar within the limits of the Concession, British co-operation in circulating Japanese-controlled Federal Reserve notes, and permission for the Japanese to examine money in hands of exchange banks and firms for the purpose of discovering whether they are holding or circulating Chungking's currency.

It is pointed out here that acceptance of such demands would clearly be irreconcilable with Mr. Chamberlain's statement that there has been no change in British policy, since not long ago the British Government, in co-operation with Washington, allocated £10,000,000 to support the Chinese Government's currency.

Close Watch on Negotiations

Observers are therefore watching closely the progress of the negotiations on these points—all the more so since they believe that in practice the fulfillment of the majority of these Japanese demands only requires action by local residents, and could be arranged merely by the British Government's hinting to the banks and firms primarily concerned that they had better—in the words of Mr. Chamberlain—"recognize that the Japanese forces in China have special requiremnts."

For some time there have been strong reports that the British Government already has decided to withdraw its support from the Chinese Government's currency. Commercial circles, however, while withholding judgment about the real significance of the Tientsin accord, take the view that the recent collapse of the Chinese dollar can be explained by reference to recent trade statistics.

For the first five months of 1939 China's imports totaled £34,000,000 its exports only £20,000,000. In the first five months of 1938 the imports were £11,000,000 whereas its exports were £13,000,000. A large proportion of the increased imports this year is accounted for by raw cotton, cereals, and flour, none of which would have been imported in normal times.

Use of Stabilization Fund

Thus the present moment is regarded by China's friends here as peculiarly propitious for avoiding any action, whether in Tientsin or elsewhere, calculated to increase Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's difficulties.

They urge that support of the stabilization fund, which recently has been withheld in view of the dollar's collapse, should immediately be intensified. They point in this connection to the League Council's resolution of May 27 when the Council "renewed its expression of profound sympathy for China" and "deemed it desirable that measures of aid for China, including relief measures and such other measures as may from time to time be found prac-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Currency Issue Looms Large in Tientsin

(Continued from Page 1)

ticable, should be made as effective as possible."

The British press is divided as to whether the Tientsin accord conflicts with this obligation, all Opposition journals and some Conservative ones taking the view that the British Government has capitulated, as does also the German and Italian press.

British experts on Chinese affairs are frankly at a loss to know how the accord is to be explained, but they are inclined to read into it considerably greater significance than the British Government spokesmen admit.

Whitehall stresses the fact that the most important part of Mr. Chamberlain's statement is the phrase "in districts under Japanese control." It is pointed out in this connection that only a comparatively small area in China is under effective Japanese control and that the British Concessions are not included in this area.

It is emphasized here, first, that the Japanese financial demands presented so far are by no means so sweeping as those outlined in the Japanese press, and, second, that the French as well as the British would have to be consulted regarding financial control in Tientsin.

Arms Sale to Japan Cited

In Government circles it is maintained that all Britain has done is to put itself in line with the attitude of other governments interested in China. To accusations that they are "aiding the aggressor" they reply that all the democracies are selling arms to Japan, and that this is much more helpful to the aggressor than the Tientsin formula.

Meanwhile there is no doubt in the minds of diplomatic observers that Prime Minister Chamberlain's announcement in the House of Commons will have much wider repercussions than on the shores of the Yellow Sea. But opinions differ as to what those repercussions will be.

Berlin naturally hails Britain's "capitulation" as a prelude to similar "surrenders" in Europe. The French press on the other hand indicates that Britain is seeking an honorable compromise with Japan because it wants to have its hands free in Europe.

The East European countries except Greece mostly seem inclined to take the German view—a fact which is expected to have important results on the British peace front efforts.

Whether formula will affect the Moscow negotiations is another subject for speculation here, especially as the Russians at present have several outstanding disputes with Japan over Sakhalin, in addition to the little war now going on in Mongolia.

British Concessions to Japan Regarded as Good Strategy

By Randall Gould

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, July 25—While the first impressions regarding the accord between Britain and Japan over Tientsin have tended to be pessimistic in China, Britain, and also in America, those who are closely acquainted with Tokyo regard this point of view as being based on a misunderstanding of the strategy of the British.

This strategy has been carried out by Sir Robert Craigie, British Ambassador at Tokyo, on the basis of realization that he is not backed by force. Sir Roebrt, it is held, realized that he must introduce some subtlety to extricate Britain from a very dangerous situation. He has succeeded in giving nothing away. At the same time he has allowed the Japanese Government to save its face over apparent British concessions, which implied no actual departure from neutrality.

The real test it is held will come only when the subsequent discussions between Sir Robert and the Japanese authorities come to deal with specific issues. It is then expected that Sir Robert will quietly stiffen his attitude in an atmosphere which, he hopes, will be less hostile than hitherto. The more favorable atmosphere would, it is expected, allow Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita to make real concessions in return for the apparent initial yielding of the British Government.

The Chinese-owned English language China Press naturally takes a more alarming view. It states that in the Tientsin affair Britain has blundered into the most puzzling, embarrassing, and humiliating set of circumstances.

A very valued "puppet" disappeared with the assassination of Customs Superintendent Cheng Lien-shi in the British Concession of Tientsin—a crime that first started the trouble. The Japanese have few enough men of any standing and repute among their Chinese officials and much had been hoped from Mr. Cheng's services as bellwether for other Chinese to follow. Thus the Japanese military had a real grievance, and it wanted a great deal of sudden justice even if that justice was suspiciously like lynch law. When four suspects fell into British hands and, by dint of a five-day "loan" of these suspects the Japanese were able to extort confessions — even though subsequently repudiated as gained by torture—the Japanese became extremely annoyed.

Their feeling was that although the British professed to act on principle, this was a strictly Occidental sort of principle hardly applicable to an Oriental situation; and that, as Britain had on occasion seen fit to relax rigid principle quite materially in both Africa and Europe on various pretexts, to deny a similar courtesy to Japan was a grave discrimination and affront. Therefore Japan was justified in resorting to force as a means of causing Britain to relax principle for Japan as it had done for others.

When the Tientsin blockade was decided upon, the British said they were finding new evidence against the four accused. That convinced the Japanese they were right.

Britons pointed out that even Germany, Japan's partner in the anti-Comintern axis, was supplying munitions to Chiang Kai-shek —more munitions than Great Britain, in fact—but the Japanese refused to be drawn. It seemed clear to Occidentals that Japanese logic was deficient in many respects, but the case seemed to add up very well in Japanese eyes as presented by the Japanese press and spokesmen. Whether the new negotiations will bring an end to the impasse remains to be seen.

Official Boycott of Japan Opposed as Harmful to India

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DELHI, India—Though politically sympathetic to China, Indian opinion is strongly against any official boycott of Japanese goods or a long distance "blockade" of that country as recommended in some quarters including the United States.

The argument is that India has more to lose even than Australia by such activities. There is talk in the case of Australia that it could sell wool deprived of a market in Japan in other markets that could be assured to Australia. However, Indian opinion is certain that no adequate alternative market is available for Indian short staple cotton for which Japan is the largest purchaser.

Despite the progressive shrinkage in the Japanese demand for Indian cotton, as much as 53 per cent of total cotton exports was taken by Japan even during the last three seasons. Loss of the Japanese market, it is claimed, would be a disaster to millions of Indians.

More than 80 per cent of all India's export trade with Japan is made up of cotton, the rest of the trade being in commodities which Japan has certainly found very useful for war purposes. Thus during the past three years more than 80 per cent of Japan's needs of manganese have been met from India and more than 20 per cent of India's production and 58 per cent of the exports of pig iron were consumed by Japan. Most of the mica needed is obtained from India.

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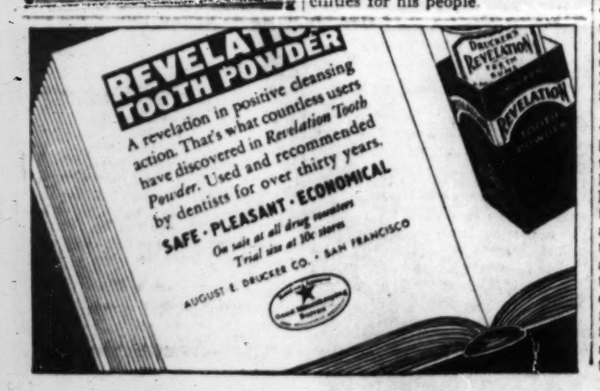
REVELATION
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Spending Maharaja Draws Pursestrings

INDORE, India, July 25 (AP)—The young and wealthy Oxford-educated Maharaja of Indore announced today a drastic cut in his personal spending. The Maharaja, who was noted for lavish spending before his marriage to the former Mrs. Marguerite Lawler Branyen, an American, lopped $32,000 a year off his household expenses.

The announcement said the Maharaja "feels there is little justice in maintaining antiquated customs of pomp and pageantry when the pressing needs of poor people are not provided for."

The Maharaja's subjects staged a strike May 25 protesting against increased house and water taxes. However, since his marriage the Maharaja has built public recreation fields and provided other facilities for his people.

Hull Avoids Rift Over Incidents In Japanese Areas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 24—Secretary of State Cordell Hull declined to become agitated over the latest beating of an American citizen by Japanese, though admitting that he is watching the increase of such personal annoyances and minor attacks with concern.

He faced his press conference today with a report on three such incidents, the first two of which have been satisfactorily settled, with the proper Japanese assailants "punished" and "amends" made in the form of apologies and regrets.

That followed a statement that American naval officials were giving their fullest attention to the latest case of R. A. Baker, warrant officer aboard the United States gunboat Guam, who had been beaten by a Japanese sentry. This was interpreted to mean that the usual strong protest had been lodged with the proper authorities.

The earlier cases, now declared closed by the State Department, involved a woman missionary and child, who had been struck by a Japanese sentry at Wuhu on July 18, and two missionaries at Hangchow, who had been struck by a Japanese consular police officer on July 17.

In the first case, the State Department was informed the Japanese officer had been "disciplined" and that the Army heads had issued instructions that such incidents were not to occur in future. In the Hangchow case, which was taken to the Japanese Foreign Office at Tokyo, the State Department learned that the officer and his commanding officer had been "disciplined," after rough treatment "though not as violent as charged" had been admitted.

Thus the Hull report on these incidents was at once conciliatory and warning in its approach, as is the State Department's policy in these matters at the present time.

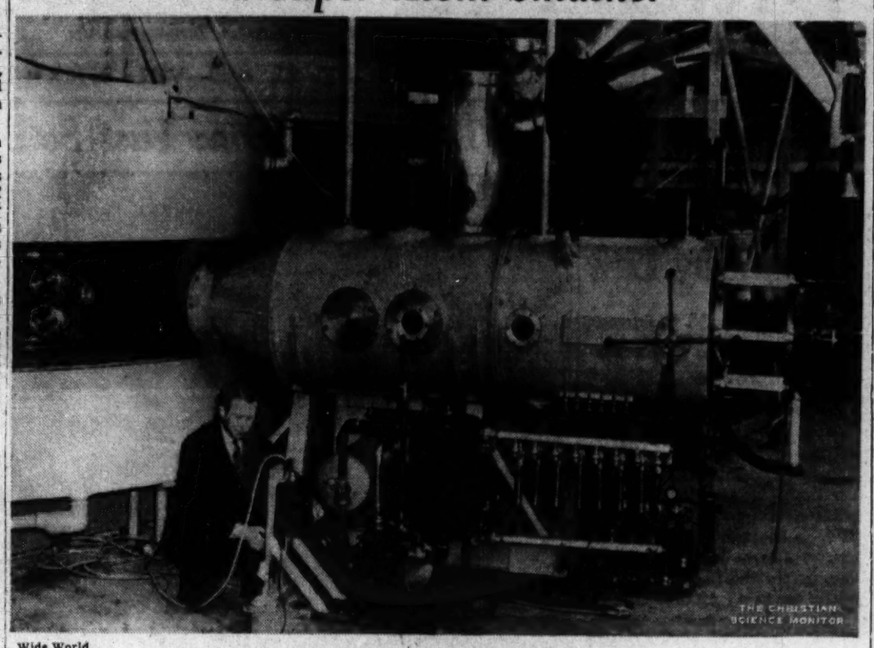
Lasker Testifies On Manton Loan

NEW YORK (AP)—Uncomfortably testifying against old-time acquaintances, Albert D. Lasker, former advertising magnate, told July 24 how one of them wangled a $250,000 loan from him for a business associate of Martin T. Manton, resigned U. S. Circuit Court judge convicted of accepting loans from litigants in his court.

Until lately president of the Lord and Thomas Advertising Agency, Mr. Lasker said at a federal court hearing that he made the loan at the request of Paul M Hahn, vice president of the American Tobacco Company, who is facing disbarment proceedings with Louis S. Levy, his former law partner and head of the prominent law firm of Stanchfield and Levy. He discovered later to his embarrassment, Mr. Lasker said, that collateral for the loan, made to James J. Sullivan, was securities of the National Cellulose Corporation, a Manton-dominated company which was a "troublesome competitor" of a firm in which Lasker himself had invested $1,-500,000.

Furthermore, Mr. Lasker added, when he discovered that the loan had not been repaid, and when he turned it over to his lawyer, Max D. Steuer, for collection, Judge Manton himself began beseeching him by mail and telephone for a chance to confer with him. At the time, Manton was hearing an appeal in a $10,000,000 suit against the American Tobacco Company, of which Hahn was an officer and from which Lasker's firm received $2,800,000 in commissions in a single year. A decision favorable to the company was returned later.

A Super Atom Smasher



Wide World

Grooming the Cyclostron for Tests

The world's largest atom smasher is shown in the radiation laboratories of the University of California. Dr. E. O. Lawrence, who developed the machine, is shown below, with Donald Cooksey, his assistant, above.

Japanese Close Canton River To Halt All Shipping

HONG KONG, July 25 (AP)—The Japanese consul at Canton has notified consular authorities of other nations, including the United States, that for "military reasons" the Japanese Navy will close the Canton River for two weeks starting tomorrow.

The move was reliably reported in this British Crown Colony to be in the nature of a blockade to cut shipping between Hong Kong and Canton and in conjunction with this measure, it was said, the Japanese planned a blockade of British and French concessions on Canton's Shameen Island.

A United States gunboat sails from Hong Kong about 60 miles up the Canton estuary tomorrow, to reach the South China metropolis before the river closing goes into effect.

Chinese officials withheld official comment on the memorandum of agreement in the British-Japanese conversations at Tokyo pending study of the official text.

They generally agreed that Britain is laboring under difficulties but stressed that continued foreign assistance is essential for China to carry out the war of attrition which they said she is fighting not only for herself but for all powers desiring orderly international relations.

Diamond Hardness Ascribed to Metal

NEW YORK (AP) — A new metal that is within two-tenths of one per cent as hard as diamonds, the hardest known substance, was announced July 23.

The report was made to the American Chemical Society by Phillip M. McKenna, of the McKenna Metals Company, Latrobe, Pa. The metal is made of tungsten, the material used in electric light filaments; titanium, a metal that in one of its forms is used as a pigment for white paint; and carbon. These three are dropped into molten nickel at 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit.

After cooling, aqua regia, the chemical which dissolves gold, dissolves them out of the nickel. After spearation, the compound is ground to powder. The powder is heated in furnaces and pressed while hot into a piece of metal harder than the hardest steel.

It is used to make both cutting tools and for other metals and for making alloys to form parts that are nearly as hard as diamonds.

The cutting abilities are so superior, the announcement says, that these new metal tools will finish or smooth the surfaces of monel metal at 90 feet a minute, compared with 15 feet by previously available hard materials.

Alloys have been made with the new metal so hard that they withstand pressures of 300,000 pounds a square inch.

The new metal has been used to make valves for deep oilwell pumps where there is tremendous wear. Two such valves have been driven together by a pneumatic hammer, 600 times a minute, at 25 pounds for each blow without showing appreciable wear after an hour and 45 minutes hammering.

2,880,768 Steps to Go On Fair-to-Fair Hike

ALLENTOWN, Pa. (AP)—If milk-drinking Roy Mack is on schedule in his "Fair-to-Fair" hike, he had only 2,880,768 steps to go on July 25.

Mr. Mack, an Allentown resident, started from the New York Fair 90 days ago on a hike to the San Francisco Fair. He drinks six quarts of milk a day—his only food, he says—and has a pedometer geared to 30-inch steps. He figures Fair-to-Fair distance at 7,104,768 steps.

Permanent CCC Voted

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate Labor Committee has recommended that the Civilian Conservation Corps be established as a permanent federal agency. It approved a bill by Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah to give permanent status to the agency, now due to expire in 1941.

New Atom Smasher Expected to Open Unexplored Fields for Researchers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—What's going to happen when physicists throw the switches on the University of California's new cyclotron and feed in the 19,000,000-volt beam of deuterons? An air of excitement permeates the radiation laboratory on the campus these days as final adjustments are under way and the world's largest atom-smasher is groomed for early tryouts.

Dr. E. O. Lawrence, director of the laboratory and builder of the equipment when visited recently, said he expects "new, unexplored fields of study to be opened up." But neither he nor his associates will hazard a guess concerning what might happen when electronic energies hitherto unattainable are turned loose.

"Anything I might venture to say at this time would be pure speculation," he said after carefully considering a less guarded answer. "We frankly don't know what the machine will do, though we are most eager to find out."

Concentrated in the vacuum tube which is the "Big Bertha," shell-shaped vehicle standing before the water-jacketed cylindrical poles of the giant magnet, the powerful electron beam is fed to a point between the poles.

The cyclotron itself is the instrument for accelerating the deuterons or "heavy" hydrogen atoms obtained from "heavy" water. In this respect it is like the giant electrostatic generators of the Van de Graaff type, but here the resemblance stops. Instead of one great surge of power between ball-shaped aluminum collectors, atomic bullets in the cyclotron are given a series of boosts successively applied as they travel a circular path between the poles.

Like tiny riders on an "atomic merry-go-round" their speed increases with every revolution until finally they fly off the rim to be guided into the target. In the case of lead, bismuth, uranium and other heavy elements, Professor Lawrence said the normal expectation would be many times as much disintegration as would be produced by lower strength rays.

Whether or not the heavier atoms when hit by high strength deuteron rays or the doubly higher helium beam will react differently than heretofore, remains to be seen. Unfortunately the amount of disintegration accomplished is not always in proportion to the amount of energy put into the device.

Recent work in this field of atomic bombardment, carried on at Columbia, involves disintegration of a form of uranium known as actino-uranium in which a tremendous release of power resulted Using low voltage rays at about 400,000-volts, researchers released 200,000,000-volts.

At the National Academy of Sciences meeting in Washington this spring, it was felt that if a "chain reaction" could be set up among atoms of this nature, whereby one such explosion would automatically cause others much like a string of firecrackers going off in succession once the first one is fired, they might achieve the release of atomic energy in large amounts from small input.

Argentina Eyes Antarctica

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, July 25 (AP)—Press emphasis on Argentine claims to sovereignty in certain Antarctic regions indicates that the Government may try for a share in the Antarctic partition and possibly oppose any extension of the Monroe Doctrine to Antarctica.

There were signs that Argentina would take such steps in connection with the participation in the Congress of Polar Explorers at Bergen, Norway, May to September, 1940. Foreign ministry officials, however, have avoided making a direct statement.

With apparently inspired unanimity the newspapers La Nacion, Critica and La Prensa declared that Antarctica was naturally Argentine and displayed identical charts showing this country's natural interest in the area.

Among the arguments adduced were Argentina's proximity to the Antarctic, her occupation of the South Orkney Islands where the southernmost observatory of the world has been erected and operated by Argentines, the assistance Argentina has given several distressed polar expeditions and a claim to the Falkland Islands, a British possession.

La Nacion declared editorially, "our country's rights in the Antarctic must be protected" and added that "the United States again has voiced the Monroe Doctrine in connection with the new steps she has undertaken in the Antarctic.

"But this is an elastic formula which was appealed to when the United States took possession of the Hawaiian Islands but the same was valueless when Britain took over the Falkland Islands.

"The interests at stake are no joke because in the Antarctic there is coal and probably oil and minerals. Further we must look into the future for this is the shortest route between New Zealand and Australia and Argentina, and just as Russia is interested in establishing a short cut to the United States (aerially over the North Pole) we are equally interested in doing the same between the said countries of the Southern Hemisphere."

Colonization in Argentina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Strong support for a National Agrarian Council emerged at the inauguration of a debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the reformation of rural life through colonization. The debate is being followed throughout Argentina and was made notable by the participation of the Minister of Agriculture.

The Agrarian Committee presented a plan to colonize the interior, involving land subdivision. "Rural rationalization" is also proposed to improve conditions of the camp worker and small property owner and stabilize village life.

Deputies expressed surprise that a farming country like Argentina had no colonization laws and that rural real estate was governed by the same regulations as urban property. Under the existing code, land cannot be colonized for its ultimate acquisition by settlers.

In Argentina 30,000,000 hectares are under cultivation and 124,-000,000 used for grazing and pasturage. It was claimed in the Chamber debate that the former figure could be raised to 80,000,-000 and the latter to 190,000,000—if the law was altered to facilitate development and division.

The Agricultural Minister announced the Government's complete agreement with subdivision of the land. He was especially concerned with the settlement of immigrants and colonists on the right kind of land and he advocated that the Council, when operating, should ignore all commercial considerations and plan only for the good of the Nation and its agrarian workers. He recommended small property owners to be faithful to the co-operative idea.

The Minister had previously stressed the benefits to be derived from well-managed co-operatives in inaugurating the Agrarian Congress organized by the Association of Argentine Co-operative Societies. Syndicates, he said, represented the social realization of an economic aspiration; co-operatives the economic realization of a social aspiration.

Señor Rafael Erippa, Association President, presented the Argentine agarian problem under five heads: (1) the problem of the land itself, to establish peaceful and security of possession; (2) commercialization of produce; (3) low cost transportation; (4) methodical agronomical arrangement of production; and (5) devotion of the productive forces to the exclusive benefit of the nation. Committees were appointed to study these problems.

Food Prices Hit Lowest Point Since Drought Five Years Ago

NEW YORK, July 25 (AP)—Some gauges of the food price level today were at the lowest points in five years, before the big drought of 1934.

Grains, hogs, dairy products and other basic elements of breakfast-lunch-dinner menus have been sliding since the spring of 1937, it is brought out by such sources as the Dun & Bradstreet weekly wholesale food price index.

The big hump of the worst drought in years and the 1936 and early 1937 run-up in prices has been eliminated.

Meanwhile the country is gripped again in one of the worst July droughts on record, with meteorological forecasts discouraging for any real relief. The price effect of present conditions is not yet being felt.

The National Industrial Conference Board, a private research organization, says food prices for June on the average at the retail counters were down about 5 per cent from a year ago. It was the largest decline shown for any major item in the household budget.

Food is estimated, according to the board, to account for about one-third the average household expenditures on living costs.

It's tough on the farmers, analysts conceded, but lower costs for the urban masses were given part credit for retail trade improvement. With less to spend on food, it was pointed out, the average family has more to use for purchase of other things.

The Conference Board reported the average weekly pay envelope for workers in 25 manufacturing industries in May contained 26.19 compared with $23.24 in May, 1938. In the meantime, the decline in general living costs added about 2 cents to the purchasing power of the worker's dollar, the board calculated, with the food purchasing value up about 5 cents.

This is the city housewife's side of what many rate as the most serious economic problem of the day—a mountainous surplus of cotton, wheat and other farm products.

After wrestling with the problem for a decade, spending billions of dollars to bolster markets for essential staples and shore up farm buying power, governments today find the price of wheat in Liverpool around the lowest of modern times in terms of the British currency. Washington subsidizes sales of cotton and wheat in the world markets to reduce home surplus, rains benefit checks on farm areas to help offset the low prices and reward participation in crop controls.

What's the answer? Many economists, having watched the various efforts to solve the farm problem, greet that question with: "Ask me another."

Legislative Season Pleases Motor Transport Industry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The truck transport industry came through the state legislative season just closing with more gains than losses, a survey of some 1,200 bills acted upon, shows. While some measures initiated by the trucking interests themselves were successful, the favorable balance is judged by these interests more on the basis of defeat of restrictive bills, in other words on what was not done.

Meanwhile, the railroads continue to look for relief from their own problems, in part by way of "equalizing opportunities" of all forms of transportation, and truckmen watch with concern the progress in Washington of proposed federal legislation which some feel might tend to upset much of the gains in the States.

Highway users in general had more attention in the State legislatures than any other group, a total of some 10,000 bills affecting them having been introduced in the 44 law-making bodies in session since the first of the year. But five of these remain seated, and while in these, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, South Carolina and Wisconsin significant legislation in this field may yet receive attention, any further action is not likely to change the national picture materially.

Illinois stands out in the eyes of the trucking people as a symbol of favorable action. While none of a score of measures charged by the trucking interests with retarding development of highway transportation passed, the Legislature enacted the Illinois Truck Act, which provides for regulation of highway transportation under the State Department of Public Works and Buildings in a manner approved by the truck men. The law omits provision for state regulation of rates.

"Gas" Tax Increases

Emergency motor fuel taxes were extended in Minnesota, Florida, Nebraska, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia; bills to reduce the tax were defeated in 10 states; and bills to increase it were defeated in 11. Registration and license fees were increased in six states and decreased in three, while regulations were revised in seven. A Nebraska law doubles registration fees on buses and trucks using other than taxed motor fuel. Legislation is under consideration in Massachusetts to continue the emergency tax of 1 cent which otherwise will expire next April.

One of the bugaboos of the interstate truck business has been the differences in state laws on size and weight of trucks.

This year Tennessee increased the gross weight limit from 18,000 pounds to 24,000 pounds with an overload allowance; Idaho authorized an increase in length of tractor and semi-trailer combinations; Montana authorized a new schedule by using the uniform weight and length formula; Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont liberalized weight limitations; and Oregon authorized an 18,000-pound axle limit. Florida increased gross weight limit of buses to 30,000 pounds, and Nebraska and Oklahoma liberalized their weight limitations. Uniform size and weight regulations were defeated, however, in Oregon.

Major proposals to rewrite and extend carrier regulatory laws were defeated in Arkansas, Missouri, Nevada, North Carolina, Wyoming, Idaho, Rhode Island, and Utah.

Three Bar Regulation

Legislation regulating private truck operators failed in Missouri, New Mexico, and Wyoming. Efforts to exempt private carriers from regulation were defeated in Wisconsin.

Bills to restrict Sunday and holiday truck operation were killed in 15 states, including Illinois. Of bills introduced in 19 states to limit the quantity of gasoline or oil that may be carried in a tank-truck, one passed, no action has yet been taken on one, and 17 were defeated.

Of more general application were laws concerning drivers' licenses, financial reponsibility, and inspection. With passage by Florida of a uniform drivers' license act all states now have such laws except Louisiana, South Dakota, and Wyoming. An Illinois law, passed last year, went into effect this spring. Eight states rejected compulsory insurance, and four adopted uniform financial responsibility laws.

Arkansas and Nebraska repealed compulsory automobile inspection laws, bills were defeated in California, Oregon, Nevada, Rhode Island and Wisconsin; a new law was adopted in West Virginia, and South Carolina extended its law to private automobiles.

Green Demands Action on Bills

WASHINGTON (AP) — William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, demanded July 24 that Congress act at once on measures affecting relief, housing and public works, and termed its failure to act on Wagner Act amendments a "shameful stalling performance."

Mr. Green said in a statement that the A. F. of L. wanted Congress to give "serious consideration before adjournment" to four measures: The Murray amendment to restore the prevailing wage rate to the 1940 relief act and revival of the WPA theater projects; the Starnes bill appropriating $350,000,000 for the continuation of PWA construction projects; a bill to authorize the United States Housing Administration to borrow another $800,000,000 to expand the low cost housing program; amendment of the Walsh-Healey act to include government contracts as low as $2,000 under the strict labor standards prescribed by the act. It now covers only contracts for $10,000 and up.

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Baptists of 60 Nations Ask World Police to Avert War

ATLANTA, Ga., July 25 (AP)—Told that world peace would hang in a delicate balance for the next three months, Baptists of 60 nations in the World Alliance pondered today the feasibility of a police-bulwarked international court as a guarantee against war. The Alliance referred to its Resolutions Committee the suggestion that it indorse such a Court.

A general session of the Sixth Baptist World Congress heard a report from Dr. N. J. Nordstrom of Stockholm, Sweden, then plunged into discussion of peace proposals in the communication, drawn by a commission of the Baptist World Alliance.

Dr. Walter Oliver Lewis of Paris said he believed in "collective security" and termed as a "crucial period" in universal peace "from now until October."

A native Missourian, now European representative of the American Foreign Mission Society, Dr. Lewis served with the United States Army in two major offensives of the World War.

Calling attention to the report's assertion most of the people of foreign countries did not want to fight each other, he urged constant efforts to cement amicable understanding among nations.

Dr. Lewis drew a "parable parallel," suggesting when two families became belligerents, the neighbors should try to ease strained relations —bound by responsibilities of brotherhood.

Dr. Nordstrom explained the international court suggestion presupposed that all nations should disarm down to the point of their inner needs, then the court should have military power to enforce its decisions if necessary.

Lesser of Two Problems

"Whatever risks may be considered to accompany the submission of all international disputes to an international tribunal for decision, these risks are yet always less than those which the nations run by settling them through war," he declared.

Dr. Nordstrom said the League of Nations was an earnest attempt at realizing the co-operative idea but added "national egoism and and political competition" had limited results.

The report directed an "earnest appeal" to all governments to either eliminate all private war industries or exercise such control over them as to exclude the possibility of private profit.

Of race discrimination it said: "It has increasingly appeared as a duty of Christians to give attention to this question and to seek to remove the tension and unrest which is caused by it in many parts of the world. . . . We look upon any race discrimination as sin."

The Rev. J. H. Rushbrooke of London became new President of the Baptist World Alliance today with unanimous adoption by messengers of recommendations of the Alliance nominating committee.

Dr. Rushbrooke was the only candidate suggested as a successor to President George W. Truett of Dallas, Texas.

Dr. Truett also introduced the new general secretary, Dr. Lewis of Paris, France, who succeeds Dr. Rushbrooke.

Dr. Louie D. Newton of Atlanta was nominated for the new office of Second Honorary Associate Secretary, subject to the adoption of a constitutional amendment establishing the post.

Other Officials Nominated

The nomination will be submitted to the Sixth Baptist World Congress Thursday, when elections will be held.

Vice presidential nominations were: Dr. E. A. Friddel, Berkeley, Calif.; Dr. N. J. Nordstrom, Stockholm, Sweden; Dr. C. J. Tinsley, Sidney, Australia; Dr. H. Luckey, Germany; Dr. L. R. Scarborough, Dalas, Texas; Dr. L. K. Williams, Chicago; Dr. S. U. Zau, China.

Other nominations: Treasurer. C. T. Le Quesne, London, England, for the East; Albert Matthews, Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, Canada, for the west.

Dr. Rushbrooke told the Alliance July 24 that democracy is doomed to failure unless two conditions—high standards of character and knowledge—are satisfied.

General Secretary

More than 6,000 Baptists heard the General Secretary say that in a half dozen European lands dictatorship had triumphed because of the strength of group interests and corruption—"in other words, lack of character."

"The other main factor favoring dictatorship," he said, "is lack of knowledge; democracy fails through want or distortion of information. That is why a controlled and muzzled press is a universal feature of totalitarian and would-be totalitarian systems.

"Above all, dictatorship in the political sphere depends on isolation; the country must be a separated unit, its citizens preserved from contact with the ideas of others. Not human, but national or racial ends, are to be served."

Eire Is Divided on Gaelic Revival

Irish speaking shows an increase but de Valera critics regard program with skepticism.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—Irish-speaking people have increased from 19.3 to 23 per cent of the whole population of Eire in ten years. This first indication of the effect of Prime Minister Eamon de Valera's campaign to turn Eire into a nation of Irish speakers comes from a report of the population census for 1936, just published here.

But there are two sides to this picture of the Irish folk reviving their ancient tongue and culture. As ardent nationalists see it, a proud people is taking one more vital step in throwing off the Anglo-Saxon influence. They rejoice to hear school classrooms ringing again with Gaelic speech, children reciting folklore and the works of the great national poets, youngsters dancing the old dances with renewed zest, listening to traditional music instead of jazz and ranking Irish bagpipes above the saxophone. To these nationalists the results of the census are a sign of progress.

To others, and they exist in all sections of political opinion, the Gaelic revival is a very different story. They contend that it is one of the most ill-chosen of Mr. de Valera's schemes. Even some of the Prime Minister's supporters in other matters either actively condemn the plan or are skeptical of its practicability.

President Hyde Backs Move

The man who has probably been the greatest single force in building up national consciousness in this country, President Hyde, was obliged to shake his head when asked a little while ago how much headway the Gaelic revival was making in Dublin in competition with English radio programs, Hollywood films, modern dance music and all the other distractions of a present-day industrial city.

The present Government's case for making Irish the primary language of the schools is that, apart from actual literary value, the Irish people desire to express their intense national feeling and maintain their national characteristics by learning the language. Expert opinion of the value of Gaelic as an instrument for mental training is also cited.

The present system of primary education in Eire was founded about a century ago and is conducted on a religious basis, each denomination having control of its own schools. It is claimed that the ecclesiastical and lay representatives of the minority, or non-Roman Catholic population, have repeatedly testified to the fairness and even the generosity of treatment by Irish Governments.

Handicaps Cited

Condemnation of the Gaelic revival in its present form, however, is being repeatedly voiced in this country. For instance, Senator F. MacDermot, speaking in a public debate in Dublin, declared that there was no future for Ireland as a Gaelic state. So far from enriching the country, politically or culturally, he said, Gaelicization brought impoverishment in its train. He called it an attempt to narrow down Irish culture and political nationality into something that was not natural and not worthy of the nation.

Politically, he said, sight was being lost of the fact that 1,000,000 of their population did not believe themselves to be mainly Gaelic in origin. He was in favor of opening as many windows as possible into Gaelic past but he considered the present system of compulsory Gaelicization as little less than "a vulgar racket." People were being forced to learn a sort of pidgin Irish which had no cultural value. A point was being reached where it was considered more meritorious to read Edgar Wallace detective stories in an Irish translation than Edmund Burke in English.

Among other criticisms often heard in Eire are that the teachers themselves do not know enough Irish to teach other subjects through the medium of this language and that education in general suffers accordingly; that making Irish a compulsory subject for certain jobs, such as the civil service, is a retrogressive step, as is its use in written form in official matters.

Little Irish Heard

In Dublin and other cities little Irish is heard. There is the rich musical brogue, Irishisms galore, but the actual language is English, or perhaps it would be more accurate to say English with a distinct bias in favor of an American mode of expression. In other words, the Irish have been quick to appreciate the peculiar virility of American speech and a great many of the people would sooner be susceptible to United States than British influences.

The census report shows that out of Eire's total population of 2,806,925, about 666,000 are Irish speakers. The increased proportion of children reflects the policy of compulsory Irish in the schools. About two-fifths of the total number of Irish speakers are under 15 years of age.

Lotte Errell from Pix

Eire Returns to Its Own Culture

Upper: A lesson in Gaelic at a Dublin girls' school. Center: Musicians in Gaelic dress play popular Irish tunes. Lower: The Gaelic revival is not confined to language. Irish folk music and dances are included in the program. Here a group of girls perform in an old national dance in Dublin.

'Vast Conspiracy' In Chile Charged To Right Wingers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — Several right wingers and ex-police and Army officers are under arrest while the Director-General of Investigations is unraveling what he describes as "a vast conspiracy to overthrow the Government." No definite number can be given, as accused are continually being brought in, while others are freed, according to the evidence. It is the first definite plot discovered against the Popular Front regime since its establishment six months ago. According to the Director-General, the conspiracy was the natural result of intensified propaganda against the regime. There had been a rightist drive to cause the impression among the armed forces that the Government lacked ability and was dishonest. The police had been acquainted with the plot from the beginning and were aware of all the approaches which had been made to members of the armed forces, who were asked to favor the movement. It was a "master plot," he said.

The Director-General used the word "putsch" in describing the thwarted movement. It was timed, he stated, for the annual oath-taking, when all the Army units were concentrated in the Cousiño Park. Previously the oath was taken separately in the barracks. It was planned to take advantage of the change in procedure to occupy the public services and all strategic buildings in the Capital. Selected civilians, whom he believed members of the former Republican Militia, were to have the attacking roles.

Among the first batch of arrests were three Spanish nationalists but, in the Director-General's opinion, these were acting individually. He did not believe that the Falanga Española was connected with the conspiracy. These Spaniards now face deportation.

The parish church of Nuñoa was raided when it was denounced that arms were stored there. Two old rifles and two small arms were requisitioned, but the church authorities succeeded with an immediate legal request for their restoration. On the other hand, a motortruck was captured with 17 rifles. These were hidden under vegetable and fruit freight, it was reported. The operators declared the arms were for target practice.

While the Investigations Department proceeded with the case, Senator Rafael L. Cumucio, a Conservative Party chieftain, denounced conspiracies against the constitutionally elected Government. Without accepting any version of the alleged plot, he said it had to be recognized that the present Government had respected religion, family rights, property, public order, and civic liberties. Other rightists agreed that the leftist Government must be given a fair chance.

Records of Tennyson's Poems Played at His Aldworth House

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HASLEMERE, England — At Aldworth House near here, Tennyson's home for some years, members of the general public for the first time recently heard gramophone disks made by the poet himself. Some 350 members of the Poetry Society accepted an invitation from the present owner, the Maharaja of Baroda, to visit Aldworth; and Mr. Charles Tennyson, Tennyson's grandson, brought over the records.

They were played in the upstairs drawing room where Tennyson used to work. There his deep grave voice boomed out sonorous lines from his poems.

Mr. Tennyson explained that the records were made by his grandfather in 1890, when two assistants of Edison came over to Aldworth from America for the purpose.

The first selection given was "The Charge of the Heavy Brigade at Balaclava," which the record gave complete but for the first line. There was a good deal of crackling, and in some places the voice was faint, but the lines could be heard quite distinctly, even without the printed leaflets which Mr. Tennyson had provided.

In the "Heavy Brigade" poem, which was the longest recited, Tennyson's voice was strong and sonorous at first, with a deep bass note rendered somewhat "breathy" by the passage of time since the records were made. As the long lines went on the voice became weaker and more confused, only to end heavily and distinctly upon the last word, on which the poet came down with a sledge-hammer blow.

"The Charge of the Light Brigade" was taken at a quicker tempo, and many in the audience were surprised to find that the dominant note in Tennyson's voice was not one of pride in the Brigade's heroic attack, but of horror and amazement at the dreadful carnage of war.

Census of Australian Wealth To Share in Man-Power Data

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia—A compulsory census of property is to be taken in conjunction with the National Register of man power.

Every person owning property worth not less than £500 will be required to fill in a census form containing 20 questions.

Although Ministers had expressed the opinion that such a census was useless, and even dangerous economically, the Government was forced to accept it. Pressure from its own supporters made the decision inevitable.

It is admitted that the census may give little information beyond what is already available to the taxation authorities. It is admitted also that such a census might prejudice overseas investment by arousing fears.

But by including this provision, the Government gave further evidence of its determination to carry out the most complete and adequate defense measures. It cut the ground from Labor opposition based upon objections to a National Register of man power only. The psychological effect in the electorate was calculated to offset adequately the delay, expense, and perhaps the futility of such a census.

World Educators to View Movie Produced by Pupils

NEW YORK, July 25 (AP)—The first documentary movie ever enacted by schoolchildren for their own course of study was on its way today to South America for showing before a world conference of educators.

Adults who as children played Indians with a carpet wigwam in their backyards will have to doff their hats to the movie's principal producers—high school students in Wauwatosa, Wis., who played Indian in an ultra-modern manner.

The film, for which the students designed props and costumes with painstaking historical accuracy, sketching their motifs from ethnological exhibits in the Milwaukee Public Museum, has been praised by a number of educators as "the first film accurately to depict the life of a particular Indian tribe."

The 45-minute picture, "Mishakwut, the Story of a Menomini Indian," turned out to be a community enterprise, representing the work of 150 persons in at least five groups.

Visual Education Project

Produced as a WPA visual education project, and sponsored by the Wauwatosa Board of Education, it was filmed, directed and supervised by Elliott Cooley of Wauwatosa.

Wauwatosa's Board of Education approved the expenditure of more than $800 for the production, and Superintendent William T. Darling encouraged the enterprise.

The Milwaukee WPA handicrafts project which works for tax-supported institutions executed the students' costume designs. As a result the entire wardrobe expense for 50 actors with some costume changes was around $90.

The complete tribal wardrobe is now owned by the school, and the school system uses the movie in connection with work in American history.

It's a familiar story in Wauwatosa, which completed its movie some time ago, but eastern educators have just seen its first showings here, and heard with interest how the students went "on location," and spent a summer vacation building props, designing costumes, and acting.

Made Own Properties

Most of the children went out each morning by bus. They made bear claw necklaces, braided leather belts, pottery, carved bowls, and Indian musical instruments.

S. A. Barrett, Director of the Milwaukee Public Museum, wrote Mr. Cooley after seeing the production, "I must say that you have worked this out with great accuracy, with fidelity and scientific truths, which is most unusual."

The picture was selected by Rita Hochheimer, President of the National Education Association's Department of Visual Instruction for showing before the World Federation of Teachers Associations which meets in Rio de Janeiro Aug. 6.

The movie's costume director, Miss Alberta M. Johnson, is in New York this summer as winner of the first Rockefeller Foundation Research Fellowship in the field of costume design, sponsored by the Museum of Costume Art.

Young Mountain Climber Tops Rainier in 12 Hours

SEATTLE (AP)—Bob Melzer, a young mountain climber from Denver, Colo., scaled 14,408-foot Mount Rainier in 12 hours with his father and four other men.

"Whew! What a lot of ice and snow," was his only comment. Bob already has scaled 60 of the 64 peaks in the United States that tower above 14,000 feet.

Lamp Shades of Gunpowder Prove to Be Nonexplosive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 25 — Lamp shades are being made of coal, glass, and even gunpowder! The new shades made of coal are not black, and those of glass are not breakable, and those of gunpowder have no explosive qualities, but their fabric surfaces can be traced directly to these original ingredients as surely as wool blankets can be traced to the fleece of sheep.

Through chemical processes the explosive properties are taken out of gunpowder leaving a fine floss which is then woven into a fabric appearing for all the world like cream colored moire silk. This is applied to a stiff composition in the form of a lamp shade and—there you are! The shades were displayed for the first time at the Merchandise Mart here in the national lamp show.

Fabrics made from spun glass were also shown by manufacturers and guaranteed to be non-inflammable. Those coming out of coal appeared to the layman as any piece of silk fabric. The process, as explained by the manufacturer, involves chemically treating the coal, getting out of it a fine floss which is then woven into a fabric for shades.

Beautiful new floor lamps for the American home this winter, "pin-on-the-wall" lamps, small boudoir lamps in many colors to hook over the head of the bed, imported bases from Poland, Italy, and France, gave some idea of the march of fashion in the field of home illumination.

The pin-on-the-wall lamps now have a little picture attached. The framed photograph is fastened to the wall like any other picture, but, at the same time, supports a lamp. With a three-way switch a light back of the picture is turned on, or the bulb in the lamp is lighted, or both can be used at the same time.

With fewer lamps being imported from Czechoslovakia, some American craftsmen are trying their hand at turning out porcelain, hand decorated bases.

New applications of the recently developed fluorescent lamp which, it is claimed, will revolutionize many fields of lighting, were explained. This slim tube of glass in which light is produced through the agency of invisible radiation acting on fluorescent powders coated on the inside of the glass, is being introduced into department stores, display rooms, show cases, theaters, hotels, and homes, it is reported.

Six distinct colors are possible in addition to daylight—blue, green, pink, white, gold, and red. With these interiors of homes can be "painted with color." One advantage is that light is distributed very evenly, and that the fluorescent burns less wattage per hour than the incandescent bulb, it is found.

'Last' 20-Ton Dinosaur Hunted In Rocky Mountain Pasture

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The last pasture of the gigantic 20-ton dinosaur of 80,000,000 years ago, Titanosaurus by name, is being explored by Smithsonian Institution paleontologists this summer.

This great reptile and its kin, averaging about 75 feet in length and more than 12 feet high, browsed on the succulent vegetation of great swamps where parts of the Rocky Mountains now stand. They lived in the Upper Cretaceous period of geologic time, just before mamals became the dominant creatures on earth.

Dr. C. L. Gazin is directing explorations in the North Horn area of the Manti National Forest in central Utah. During the past two summers, considerable fossil skeletal material of the Titanosaurs has been collected, and Dr. Gazin hopes to gain enough additional this season to reconstruct a whole skeleton.

Hitherto these great plant-eating reptiles had been known in North America from only two bones found in 1921 by a U. S. Geological Survey geologist in New Mexico. Remains of the family previously had been found in India, South America, Indo-China, France and Madagascar. Their actual presence on this continent remained in doubt until the Manti Forest discoveries.

These Titanosaurs were neither the largest nor the most fearsome of the great reptiles. They were probably rather stupid, inoffensive creatures, according to Smithsonian fossil hunters, spending nearly all their time finding enough vegetation to eat. They are noteworthy, however, as the last of the giants. They were coming into a time in earth's history when drought made it impossible for the race to survive.

There is no hint in the Utah formations as to what happened, Dr. Charles W. Gilmore of the U. S. National Museum told The Christian Science Monitor. It was he who obtained the first remains. "No break can bef ound between the Upper Cretaceous and the Paleocene, when the fossils of very primitive mammals become abundant in the rocks," he explained.

"One explanation," he ventured, "is that in this period came one of the great uplifts of the Rocky Mountain area. Swamps were destroyed and towering peaks arose in their place over a few million years of time. The great reptiles were swamp creatures, unable to adjust themselves to the new dry and mountainous climate."

Farm Security Builds Rural Homes at $1,474

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Farm Security Administration awarded contracts during the last year for building 2,784 specially-designed low-cost farm homes at an average expense of $1,474.

"We have shown that liveable farm houses can be built in the south for less than $1,400 and in the north for less than $2,500, including profits for contractors and suppliers of material and paying prevailing wages of labor," Administrator W. W. Alexander said.

Lily Pons Is Thrilled By Huge Chicago Throng

CHICAGO, July 25 (AP)—Lily Pons said she had a greater thrill than at her first Metropolitan Opera appearance, when she sang last night before a lake front crowd estimated by park district officials at 200,000. Motor traffic was snarled for blocks.

It was a new attendance record for the free concerts in Grant Park. The great throng exceeded by "several thousand" the crowd which heard the little French soprano in the same park two years ago, officials said. Appearing with Miss Pons last night was her husband, Andre Kostelanetz, who conducted the 85-piece Chicago City Opera Orchestra.

Workshop Studies Southern Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—More than 200 representatives of 32 selected high schools in 11 Southern States are attending the second term of the University of North Carolina's summer school, to participate in what is known as the "Southern Workshop."

This educational project aims at working out an eight-year program for the study of needs in secondary education in the South through a special commission representing the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

The enterprise was launched when the General Education Board made a grant for the study now being carried on. The purpose of the "Workshop" is to improve the quality of high school education. The 32 schools represented experiment with various ideas during the year. Then, in the summer, the principals of all the 32 institutions meet with seven or eight teachers from each, compare the results and work out further plans.

Soil Agency Retires Over 9,000,000 Acres

WASHINGTON (AP) — H. H. Bennett, chief of the Soil Conservation Service, announces that the Government has purchased more than 9,000,000 acres of submarginal land at a cost of about $46,000,000. The land, regarded as primarily unsuited for cultivation, was retired from cultivation to improve agricultural conditions.

Mr. Bennett said some areas have been added to national forests and parks, others converted to wild life refuges and many tracts leased to state conservation agencies.

Mexican Peasants Join 'Gold Rush'

NOGALES, Mexico (AP) — Rich strikes have sent thousands of Mexican peasants swarming to the gold field around Mesquite, which in recent weeks has been transformed from a tiny village of 20 persons into a boom town of 4,000.

The gold field has been extended six miles from the spot where Francisco Arballo first struck pay dirt several weeks ago. Average daily production was estimated at 20 pounds by W. G. Greene, Cananea, Mexico, mining executive.

Sonora peasants, thrilled at the story of Javier Gomez' good fortune, have joined the search for gold in droves, many of them bringing their wives and children.

Until recently, Senor Gomez was a poor rancher. Now he averages $500 daily and has taken an estimated $7,000 from his rich claim.

Mr. Greene described the gold production as "incredible."

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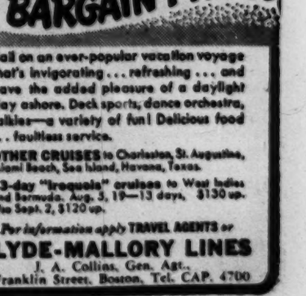

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Observers Think President And Farley Still Far Apart

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 25—With President Roosevelt back in the White House today, final estimates of the outcome of his week-end talks with James A. Farley boiled down to no specific information but a fairly general conclusion—that the President and his political manager did not reach a meeting of minds.

Rather, their talk at Hyde Park, N. Y., had every appearance of being inconclusive. Under these circumstances, it would mean that the divergence between the two is likely to become wider and wider, with Mr. Farley opposing the third term, and perhaps drifting toward the Garner camp. Two things are rather generally accepted:

That Mr. Farley believes the President should not delay to announce his intentions about the third term, and that the President believes delay and suspense to be essential to his political strategy.

Since the President evidently did not recede from his position at all, Mr. Farley's disappointment may be taken for granted. Indeed, some keen-eyed observers who watched him with the President yesterday thought they saw signs of dejection in the usually effervescent Postmaster General. Moreover, he was completely taciturn, evidently sworn to secrecy by the President.

Indeed, the best guess about the talks is that nothing of real significance was discussed—and that fact, if true, is in itself really significant, for it means a lapse of confidence between the two men, and Mr. Farley's continuance in a state of suspense which to a practical politician is medieval torture.

Talking to the press yesterday, the President jovially scolded them for writing speculative stories about his week end with Mr. Farley, and confessed his own inability to write a news story about what transpired. And that fact, if true, is also significant. For it, too, proves that the two men did not get down to realities, and by their omissions indicated the wall that has grown up between them.

The President again waxed ironical, and in the words of one reporter for a New Deal newspaper who was there, said the following in substance, tone, and intent:

"Gosh, isn't it amazing—gosh, isn't it simply astonishing what's being written these days on such moot topics as the third term for President."

However, what the President issued was a sort of back-handed denial of a rift between himself and his political manager. He insisted they had had an "effective" talk, one of a series that began in 1928 and would continue in the future.

He warned that writers of speculative stories usually get what is coming to them.

Meantime in Washington, three Senators were identified as the alleged source of information that Mr. Farley had declared his firm opposition to the New Deal. They were not to be quoted. But it was common knowledge that Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana was the first of the trio, and Senators Bennet Champ Clark (D) of Missouri and Walter F. George (D) of Georgia inferred to be the other two. Mr. Farley, in referring to news accounts that he had told these Senators he would fight the third term, simply said he was able to do his own talking.

And so the Roosevelt-Farley third-term mystery still exists. But it is not quite so mysterious as before. The net conclusion is that the forces operating to oppose the third term are a bit stronger today than they were three days ago.

Back to the Horse and Carriage Days

Schulze

Britain's Last Regular Stagecoach Enters Hyde Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—At 11 o'clock every morning a coachman's horn blares out over Hyde Park, there is a jingle of reins, a clatter of hooves, and the daily stagecoach for Hampton Court clatters off from fashionable Park Lane with its load of passengers. The four horses are changed at Roehampton, as in olden times.

This is the last regular stagecoach running in Britain, and, it is thought, one of the last in Europe. Owner and coachman is Mr. Sidney Truett, whose love of olden ways from olden days has led him to challenge the unromantic transport of 1939 by providing a two-and-a-half-hour run for 12 shillings and sixpence a head.

Mr. Truett's coach has a long and famous history. It was running regularly from London to Dorking around 1890—and even in those days Mr. Truett was driving.

Australian Dam On Canning River Nearly Finished

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, Western Australia—Ranking among the three highest dams in Australia, the Canning Dam, Western Australia's mightiest water conservation project, is nearing completion. Five-sixths of the 360,000 cubic yards of concrete required for the dam have been placed, and it is expected that the work will be completed by June of next year.

Standing in a gorge of the Canning River, 27 miles from Perth, the Dam when completed will rise 218 feet from the River bed. Its crest will be 1,600 feet long and it will have a capacity of 20,550,000,000 gallons. The catchment area for the Dam is a reserve of 282 square miles devoted to forestry, and is covered with indigenous hardwoods, principally jarrah, Western Australia's chief export timber.

Reservoir's Size

For eight miles the reservoir extends back from the Dam, and when full the distance around the water's edge will be about 24 miles. The surface soil of the catchment area is porous and gravelly and, in addition, dense undergrowth prevents the flow of surface water. Although the average rainfall in the catchment is between 34 and 40 inches a year, the percentage of run-off is very low.

Financial depression interrupted the preliminary constructional work in 1930, but actual work on the Dam was begun in 1933. Apart from two stoppages due to shortage of loan funds, construction has been continuous since 1933.

Until 1933 two reservoirs with a combined capacity of 69,200,000 gallons represented the only water storage for the metropolitan population of 220,000. This storage was sufficient only for one month's summer supply.

Bore Water Unsuitable

Faced with the alternatives of constructing new storage reservoirs of sinking additional bores to tap the artesian basin, the State Government decided to proceed with the construction of the Canning Dam, first suggested in 1900 as embodying the most suitable scheme for water conservation for the metropolitan area. One of the factors leading to the construction of the dam was the heavy mineral content of bore water, which rendered it unsuitable for industrial purposes. The high cost of erecting service reservoirs for bore water was also a consideration.

The Canning Dam and the river on which it stands take their name from Alfred Canning, one of the State's earliest explorers. Mr. Canning surveyed and opened up one of the longest stock routes in the world, connecting the far northern cattle areas with the settled portion of the State in the South.

Possibilities of the Canning Dam and the country in which it lies attracting tourists have not been forgotten. Linked to the roadway to be made on top of the dam wall will be tourist roads, enabling the scenic advantages of the dam and the surrounding forest country to be fully developed and capitalized.

Finland, Distrusting Moscow, Ready to Defend Neutrality

HELSINKI, Finland (AP)—Finland is prepared to defend its neutrality if necessary. A mere declaration of neutrality may not be sufficient, declared Foreign Minister E. O. Erkko in a recent interview.

The possibility of such defense makes it imperative that the proposed fortification of the Aaland Islands should be completed, although this step would not necessarily be an indication that Finland feels its neutral position threatened. Russia, he says, has protested that it has a right to be consulted regarding such fortifications, but Finland is prepared to proceed independently with its own defense program for the islands.

Mr. Erkko admitted that there is some public opinion in Finland in favor of signing a non-aggression pact with Germany, but he said that the decision not to sign such a pact had since met with whole-hearted approval.

No German Menace Seen

"We do not consider ourselves menaced by Germany," he said. "It is true that we have a non-aggression pact with Russia, but we have a common frontier with Russia and a declaration as regards frontiers was considered necessary."

As regards outside guarantees of Finland's neutrality, Mr. Erkko dismissed the matter with the firm statement that "Finland does not need or want any such guarantees."

As regards the anti-aggression front, Finland's position is that it is heartily interested in the preservation of European peace, but that it does not want to be drawn into any groupings of large powers.

Popular feeling in Finland, meanwhile, presents some curious divergencies in relation to present European politics.

A suspicion of Russia is as deep-seated as it has always been in this country where there is rigid suppression of anything that flavors of Communism.

Suspicious of Finland

The man in the street is inclined to view with disfavor the Anglo-Russian-French negotiations. Talk of guarantees by Moscow and Russia's protests over fortification of the Aaland Islands have not diminished a belief that Russia may try to occupy Finland, in emergency, as a measure of defense.

Pro-German sympathies, on the other hand, have wavered since the occupation of Prague.

These sympathies go far back, to such backgrounds as the training of the Jäger Battalion in Germany and the aid given by Germany in Finland's war of independence.

To determine Finnish opinion toward Europe, aside from the emphasis on neutrality, has, therefore, become difficult, although the preponderant sentiment seems in favor of the Western Powers, and this is encouraged by the fact that Finland's trade orientation is toward the West.

In the Finnish Parliament there are 23 Socialists who are not in favor with the Hitler regime and seven Liberals who share this view. There are 20 Unionists or Conservatives who, in the past at least, have had leanings towards Germany. There is a Swedish Party of 21 members who are conservative in Tendency and 14 members of the Patriotic People's Movement, which has Fascist tendencies.

These groupings of sentiment are, however, merged in the general view that Finland's program must be one of neutrality, with a weather-eye cocked always in the direction of Russia. Any effort to disturb this neutrality by force will meet a determined resistance.

President Faces Hardest Fight Of Present Session

(Continued from Page 1)

sibly reverse the direction of the current, and the best they can hope to do is to prevent inextricable log jams that will endanger all their cargo and disrupt the Party.

Obstacles at Every Turn

A seriatim consideration of the bills now caught in committee shows the Administration facing obstacles at every turn. It is a typical last-of-Congress scene with all the confusion that grows out of such climaxes, putting weapons into the hands of blocs and filibusterers, and permitting the kind of strategy that brings odd assortments of groups together to trade support for widely different objectives.

One major feature of the situation is the anti-Administration control of the key Rules Committee in the House, which is the bottle neck through which all legislation must pass that has not already reached the floor. Mr. Roosevelt has had trouble with the Rules Committee before and conducted his one successful purge against its former Chairman, Representative John O'Connor of New York, who helped the dilatory tactics which nearly killed the original wage-hour bill.

Today, the Committee is still heavily weighted against New Deal proposals. Four of the 14 members are Republicans and on the Democratic side there are men like Eugene E. Cox of Georgia, and Howard W. Smith of Virginia, who are frequently more anti-New Deal than the Republicans.

Steers a Ragged Course

It has, what in many quarters is considered an ineffective chairman in Adolph J. Sabath D) of Illinois, and seven of the 10 Democratic members come from the Deep South, having been picked by the Seniority system, representing views analagous to the Sutherland-Butler position on the Supreme Court.

This is one of the most dangerous obstacles for remaining Administration legislation and as a matter of fact the Rules Committee has already taken matters into its own hands.

The big $800,000,000 slum clearance program of the United States Housing Authority which has passed the Senate is now in the Rules Committee and it is more than likely to stay there till next session. The bill carries a construction loan authorization and would increase rent subsidies to $73,000,000 a year. A test vote indicates that the opponents of the housing bill have a majority in the Committee and can bottle it up indefinitely. Ordinarily, the House could vote to "discharge" a committee but under present circumstances there is hardly time. To continue the metaphor of the lumber jacks here is one place already where Mr. Roosevelt and his leaders may need to use dynamite if they would break up a log jam.

Wage-Hour Law Revision

Another case is the revision of the Wage-Hour Law to remove hardships, generally admitted to have developed in the Act's operation. This bill again is in the Rules Committee, where Elmer F. Andrews, Wage-Hour Administrator, testified today. Mr. Andrews wants modified exemptions incorporated in the Act, and the Administration has approved them. On the other hand, a conservative House group wants to make exemptions so broad that Mr. Roosevelt in attacking them at a press conference last week charged they would exempt 2,000,000 of badly paid workers who most need protection.

Representative Graham A. Barden (D) of North Carolina, backed by Messrs. Cox and Smith, is sponsor of these broad exemptions. As a matter of fact, Mr. Cox rather than Mr. Sabath, the Chairman, controls a majority of the Rules Committee and is running the powerful agency at present. He forecasts that it will give right-of-way to the Barden bill.

Reporting out so drastic a measure would endanger the prospect of any action now and might precipitate a Roosevelt veto.

A third big measure caught in a House Committee amends the Government contracts (Walsh Healey) Act, and passed the Senate last week without record vote. It would broaden application of the statute which refuses government contracts to bidders who fail to live up to minimum standards, and links it to the National Labor Relations Act. The House Judiciary Committee has this bill, and a Committee majority expresses reluctance to report it out.

Lending Bill Caught

Fourth, and biggest bill of all, is the revised lending bill. In the House, this is before the Committee on Banking and Currency. In the Senate, it has run the Committee gantlet, and the Chamber met an hour earlier today to start debate on it. But here again, the mere enumeration of difficulties in its way tell of the turbulent time it will have in passing, let alone the buffetings of other bills, the rising clamor for adjournment and the bloc-government into which Congress has virtually lapsed.

Following passage in the Senate the bill must try again in the House. If and when the House Banking Committee reports it it must go before the same old Rules Committee for a "rule" which is something like a passport which a tourist must get before visiting a foreign country.

The Rules Committee members who have blocked the housing measure have been uttering unkind things about the lending bill. Undoubtedly strongest Administration pressure will be directed for this measure. Most observers believe it will pass. But its passage may require concessions on other bills that will throw the New Deal Program awry.

Advocates of the lending bill declared it will make 500,000 additional jobs. Movements to amend and expand it featured preliminary Senate discussion. Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, in a prepared statement, attacked it as "the final spree of the spendthrifts."

Spending advocates, on the other hand, sought to tack on a $350,000,000 Public Works amendment. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, announced opposition to this.

Leaders who can steer such a raft through dangerous cross-currents like this must be adept indeed.

Abundance of New Processes Tells Sloan of Trade Upturn

(Continued from Page 1)

bile magnate cited hundreds of new products and processes now in process of development or already developed to substantiate his belief.

"With only casual public notice," said Mr. Sloan, "there has been emerging from industrial laboratories and scientific workshops everywhere during the depression years, a flow of new products and new concepts which bid fair to build for us in reality, a new world of tomorrow."

Proof in New Things

Proof of the amazing number and variety of new things, some already being produced on a commercial basis, others so well advanced in the laboratory as to indicate the probability of their practical application in a short time, was discovered by Mr. Sloan in a recent survey among more than 100 industrial organizations large and small, made in connection with the General Motors exhibit at the New York World's Fair.

In the automobile world alone, such things as hypoid gears, steel tops, coil spring suspension, rubber insulation, improved headlights, better brakes, new fabrics, higher speed engines, and a host of other improvements herald better cars every year.

"We have had forced on our attention too much the descending spiral of events that led to depression lows," Mr. Sloan declared. "It seems advisable to recall here that there are equally effective and powerful forces which, once set in motion and given freedom to act, will build an ascending spiral leading to new levels of prosperity and progress."

Mr. Sloan, pondering the oftenraised question—What motivating forces are in the offing to act, as did the great industrial developments of past decades, as new accelerating agents for the general economy?—offered in reply the statement that "one emphatic answer lies in the laboratories of industry, in the constant striving for more and better products at lower cost. No substitute has yet been found for continuous and laborious industrial research as an instrumentality for the production of better values for customers and the promotion of new job opportunities.

"The horizons of enterprise were never broader than they are today. New knowledge and new skills have opened up fields of possibilities little dreamed of even a decade ago. There exist the elements that will importantly contribute to the restoration of our national economy, the renewal of the upward trend in our standards of living and that security which only opportunity can supply. These social and economic goals lie well within our reach."

Trend Up

As proof of his assertions, the General Motors Chairman cited numerous examples from a long list of recent industrial developments as indicative of the means by which the accumulated deficiency of goods might be overcome and movement begun again toward a resumption of the upward trend. He explained that as new products are made and new methods discovered to bring new and old products within the reach of more people, job opportunities are developed and better standards of living prevail.

"In no field of industrial research has greater progress been made during the depression years than in that of chemistry," he said. "The science of synthetics, through which new substances are brought into being from coal, milk, cotton, wood, from water, and the elements of the air, seems to broaden with each forward step. Plastics, a growing family of chemically-created materials, are finding hundreds of new uses in industry and the home, promoting job opportunities all along the line from the raw material to the sale of the finished product. Synthetic fibers make possible textile filaments and fabrics with entirely new characteristics, more durable and with wider utility than any now in general use. Here are new industries in the making, with what benefits in the way of expanded employment and consumer gains can only be surmised."

National Insurance Plan Is Shelved in Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia—On its recent proposal to appoint a Select Committee to investigate national insurance, the Federal Ministry sustained an overwhelmingly defeat on this major measure.

The vote indicates, according to Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies, "an absence of enthusiasm" for national insurance.

The bill to annul certain proclamations which would have made the National Insurance Act of 1938 operative from Sept. 4 next, was carried.

The Labor Party's amendment to repeal the Act was defeated by 34 votes to 30.

The choice then before Parliament, according to the Prime Minister is whether National Insurance is going to be forgotten or whether an effort is to be made to revive it.

The Ministry's invitation to other parties and interests, to assist in the revival, met with the result stated.

All the members of the Country Party and a Victorian member of the Ministerial Party joined the Labor members in rejecting the proposal for a Select Committee which would have considered amendments to make the 1938 Act acceptable to Parliament.

The debate revealed an unbridgable cleavage between the Country Party leader, Sir Earle Page, and Prime Minister Menzies. Each accused the other of responsibility for the present condition of National Insurance.

Interest now centers upon the future of the Minister for Health and Social Services, Sir Frederick Stewart. The acceptance of that office by a man of Sir Frederick's caliber and record of public service was everywhere regarded as proof of the Government's sincerity on the National Insurance issue. Upon him will devolve the task of devising, in conjunction with the friendly societies and the medical practitioners, means to resusticate the National Insurance Act.

France and Germany Ready For New Ocean Air Line

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—German and French air lines inaugurate South Atlantic passenger service in October, cutting travel time from Buenos Aires to Berlin and Paris from three weeks to four days.

Air France and German Lufthansa Lines have operated over the route carrying air mail since February, 1934. Besides inaugurating passenger service, both companies will operate two round trips weekly, doubling present European mail service.

Submarine Commissioned

VALLEJO, Calif. (AP)—The $5,000,000 submarine Swordfish was commissioned at the Mare Island Navy Yard July 22. Lieut. Chester Smith was placed in command. The 298-foot craft of 1,450 tons will carry a crew of 50.

Group to Examine World's Troubles?

WASHINGTON (AP) — Representative Martin J. Kennedy (D) of New York, a delegate to the Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference to be held at Oslo, Norway, said he would urge the Conference to make a study of the fundamental causes of abnormal world relations.

"I shall offer a resolution," he said, "requesting that a comprehensive survey be made of the reasons for the breakdown of mutual understanding and friendly relations between nations, and the part that irreligion, propaganda and censorship have played in disrupting such friendly feelings."

"I firmly believe that the breakdown of parliamentary governments, caused to a large extent by their own failure to keep within their limitations," Mr. Kennedy continued, "has much to do with a universe devoted to hate. Force instead of reason is the great factor in world affairs and political force in parliaments brings about deprivation of the rights of minorities and contributes, by example, to the rule of physical force."

Food Stamps a Success; To Be Sent to 100 Cities

WASHINGTON (AP)—Administration farm officials, pleased with results of the new stamp method of distributing surplus food among needy families, disclose that they intend to extend it to upward of 100 cities within the current fiscal year.

Advanced as a scheme for "bridging the gap" between farm surpluses on the one hand and under-nourished urban families on the other, the plan has been tried experimentally in Rochester, N. Y., Dayton, Ohio, and Seattle, Wash.

Those in charge of its operation said preliminary checks showed that the plan has "worked perfectly mechanically" and has increased the consumption of surplus food to an extent "far beyond our expectations."

Steers Eat in Comfort In Air-Conditioned Barn

EMPORIA, Kan. (AP)—A medal, if you please, from the S. P. C. A. for E. J. Denton of Kenna, N. M., who provided 19 cars of steers with an air-conditioning fan while they were unloaded for feeding.

With the animals in pens the temperature skipped to above 100 degrees. Mr. Denton was hot and figured his charges were too.

They were herded into a barn and a huge electric fan placed in the doorway. The draft not only kept the steers cool but shooed away the flies while the animals dined.

Fiscal Notes Sound Loudest As Congress Nears Finale

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 24 — Starting down the home stretch to adjournment the Senate commenced debate on the $2,490,000,000 lending bill today while two other proposals, each of which would take additional money from the Treasury, were thrown into the legislative hopper at the last minute. They indicate that Congress will wind up its seven-month session on a fiscal note.

First of these proposals was a move by Senator James M. Mead (D) of New York to add a $300,000,000 PWA fund to the lending bill which would be distributed on a 70 per cent loan and 30 per cent grant basis. Senator Mead's plan immediately follows a warning from the United States Conference of Mayors that the relief program faces an emergency due to Federal economy and that the whole WPA program may "collapse" unless additional funds are immediately forthcoming. While not a direct answer to the Conference of Mayors, the Mead assistance to the PWA, in a big spending item, might take up some of the immediate employment slack of WPA lay-offs, it is urged.

Lending Bill Advanced

Second development was the announced intention of Senator James E. Murray (D) of Montana, of making a last effort to amend the 1940 relief act in two major points, first to restore the prevailing-wage rule set aside in the latest relief bill, which required skilled workers to put in 130 hours a month to earn the maximum security wage and second, to repeal the provision for enforced vacations for 650,000 relief recipients who have been on WPA rolls for 18 consecutive months. Senator Murray and a bloc of 21 other Senators seek to amend what he calls "one of the most cruel pieces of legislation that Congress has ever enacted."

Administration leaders hope to get the lending bill through in a few days, when it will go to the House. Senate passage late this week is expected.

Several other bills must still be disposed of before adjournment.

The House will debate a comprehensive program of rail and general transportation, but even if this is passed it differs so markedly from legislation passed by the Senate that it is likely to go to conference, and be postponed till next session.

The only bill at all comparable to the lending bill is the housing measure, passed by the Senate and now before the House. This would increase the borrowing scope of the United States Housing Authority by $800,000,000. The Administration advocates this increase and ties it in with the general lending program.

Security Bill in Conference

The Social Security Act has passed both Houses and is now in conference. Final action will probably come this week.

The National Association of Manufacturers announced over the week end that a nation-wide poll conducted for it by an organization that makes similar surveys for a national magazine had defined the public's attitude on recovery problems. One question was what should come first as a necessity to recovery. The public voted 36 per cent that the most vital thing was that the Government should leave business alone; 24 per cent put increased production first, and 20 per cent, pensions after 60.

The same survey was stated to have shown 58 per cent of those sampled believed Government spending should be reduced, to assure recovery; as against 23 per cent who advocated continuance of the present rate of spending.

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British Charge Foreign Aid Is Behind Irish Terrorism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 25 — Proof that foreign organizations are back of the Irish Republican Army terrorists' campaign in Britain and that widespread sabotage is threatened by Irish extremists in the event of war is disclosed as the main reason the British Government has found it necessary to resort to drastic repressive measures contrary to the traditional liberties of the British people.

Sir Samuel Hoare, Home Secretary, revealed the full story, or as much of it as was in the public interests to divulge, yesterday when moving in the House of Commons the second reading of the Prevention of Violence bill, designed to put an end to the terrorist campaign.

The bill provides that suspected persons can be deported from Britain, can be compelled to register like aliens, can be prohibited from entering Britain, and can be searched without warning. The bill applies to people from any part of Ireland.

A view widely held is that a considerable proportion of the funds to reach I. R. A. headquarters come from Irish Republican sympathizers in the United States.

Since the I. R. A. ultimatum was delivered to Britain in January demanding the removal of British troops from Northern Ireland, Sir Samuel stated that there had been 57 outrages in London and 70 in other parts of the country resulting in one fatality and 55 casualties.

Other plots discovered, Sir Samuel declared, included a plan to blow up Parliament. To impress on Members of Parliament the necessity for drastic measures, Sir Samuel produced a photograph of a document called "Plan S" which told in detail of schemes aimed at damaging public services such as water, drainage, electricity, transport, and key industries. Moreover, he said, future I. R. A. plans indicated intensified terrorism and a serious change of front in disregard for human life.

Ordinary criminal law, he claimed, was not sufficient to deal with the conspiracy especially as the conspirators were becoming more astute. The extraordinary powers of the bill, he assured members, would be used only against Irish terrorism and were for a limited period of two years by which time he anticipated the campaign would be stamped out.

The Labor Party decided not to vote against the bill though they plan to urge amendments later to protect individual liberty. Two members of the Party, however, caused a Socialist split by protesting that the bill was "the sort than every impatient policeman longed for." Only 15 other members supported this view, the bill passing on second reading, 218 to 17.

Turks Urge Action by British In Refortification of Cyprus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANKARA, Turkey—In the vital preliminaries of Anglo-Turkish military liaison, Turkey is turning many a glance toward Cyprus, long-neglected pawn in Britain's Mediterranean gambit.

Strategically, Turkey sees Cyprus as an essential for British Mediterranean naval supremacy—and the effective operation of the British navy is the prop on which it is fundamentally relying to bolster its own "invincible armies" on its European frontier to assure peace in the Near East.

It compares the bristling fortifications of Rhodes with the almost innocuous rusticity of the British colony; the Italian possession, it recalls, stands less than 20 miles off its coast, disquieting with its naval harbors and military airports.

Sir Samuel Hoare, when First Lord of the Admiralty, personally acquainted himself with the strategic potentialities of Cyprus; and the coincidence of Anglo-Italian tension quickened the British Cabinet's subsequent intentions. But since the Ethiopian war closed with an accord with Italy the status quo agreement affecting Mediterranean fortifications has seen England's Cyprus plans wiped from the agenda. The new Near Eastern Pact, Turkey has a right to claim, brings the island into earnest military focus again.

The work would not be intricate, nor particularly costly. Anyone who has visited Famagusta must acknowledge the excellence of its harbor, already accessible to all but capital vessels and supremely adaptable as a flying-boat anchorage. On this latter count, it shares opportunities with Cyrenia, while, for the Royal Air Force landplanes, the extensive Messaoria plain is a virtually prepared field. An enterprising exploitation of these advantages, would go a long way to offset the Italian Dodecanese, at the same time providing what might be a vital naval substitute for Port Said or Haifa.

Turkey, with a hereditary interest in the island—it was a Turkish possession until 1878—has, at this moment, a superb confidence in its own material and moral readiness to fulfill its obligations; a resourceful program on Cyprus would manifest substantially that its ally was equally inspired.

Anglo-Spanish Friendship?

LISBON, Portugal, July 25 (AP) —Gen. Miguel Aranda, one of General Franco's commanders in the Spanish Civil War, said in an interview with Diario Lisboa yesterday that he favored re-establishing friendly relations with England and economic freedom for Spain.

The hero of the Oviedo battle gave the interview on returning from a visit to Germany.

"I am against economic autarchy (self-sufficiency) because it can never be fully realized," he said. "We require above all complete freedom of our economic activity. The country's independence lies in its freedom of economic action."

Concerning relations with Britain he added, "At par with friendship ties with the totalitarian governments, Spain ought to develop good relations of friendship with other powers as maintained before with France, Switzerland, Belgium."

Referring to relations with Germany and Italy, he commented, "I believe Germany doesn't demand any political alliance with us. The situation with Italy is different, but I believe that Count Ciano's visit to Spain did not promote the establishment of a base for a special Italo-Spanish treaty."

Radio Galleries Opened in Congress

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt sent his congratulations July 24 to radio newsmen in connection with the formal opening of radio galleries in the Senate and House.

Speaker Bankhead presented a key to the House gallery to Fulton Lewis, Jr., President of the Radio Correspondents' Association, at a ceremony in the House chamber.

Mr. Roosevelt said in a letter to Mr. Lewis that the event "marks a decided step forward in the dissemination of news concerning the deliberations of our national legislature."

The President said he wanted to point out that in radiocasting news of debate in Congress "ultimate public opinion will be based on the impartiality and fairness of the reporting."

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On the Old Santa Fe Trail

Courtesy Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad

Scenes Offered Tourist in New Mexico

Upper—Down the "Bright Angel Trail" at the Grand Canyon. Center—A Pueblo Indian near Santa Fe. Lower left—A Pueblo Indian mother and child. Lower right—Museum at Santa Fe.

Old Santa Fe City of Picturesque Beauty

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Santa Fe, N. M.

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. Le Tour

Old Santa Fe in New Mexico is one of those few places that isn't overrated. We travelers develop sort of a resistance to high pressure selling and are prepared to expect, well, something good, but perhaps just a little less than the pictures portray. Thus we're always satisfied. In Santa Fe, though, we were almost shocked by the unexpected charm, the genuinely quaint and picturesque beauty. Most everywhere we go it is different. Santa Fe is unique.

Imagine the capital of a state without a single railroad train connecting it with the rest of the world. That's Santa Fe. One must approach and leave it by bus. There are train tracks running up to the city from the main line down at Lamy (an anglicized form, apparently, of the French l'ami, the friend), but they're used only for freight. That there are no passenger trains is due partly to the fact that the railroad found it could operate busses much more cheaply, and partly to the fact that folks here would just as soon do without these noisy, modern contraptions. The lack of this one form of transportation doesn't isolate the city, but it gives one that impression, which adds to the glamour of the place.

In the big comfortable bus one doesn't come upon the city suddenly. First there's an adobe hut, then another, then a few more, then a sprawling patch of them. They grow thicker and thicker, the road gets narrower, winds about more, until one finds himself right in the heart of the city. Until we popped out into the public square, we could hardly believe we were really in the capital city of New Mexico. There in the square were the first buildings we'd seen with more than one story, the first business buildings. And even here the limit is four or five stories.

♦ ♦ ♦

The dominating feature of the city is the architecture, for from this flows the colorful atmosphere. The buildings—houses, hotels, filling stations, churches, and stores, are almost wholly of what is called the Santa Fe style, which is a mixture of Spanish, Mexican or Spanish colonial, and Indian. They are generally rectangular, with little ornamentation or architectural variations except on the hotel and the more expensive homes. And as we have noted, over 90 per cent of them are only one story.

Even the new buildings look old, in a clean, well-kept sort of way. And the old ones really are old. The city offers evidence that it was founded more than 300 years ago and one building, the chapel of the San Miquel school, is believed to have been built somewhere about 1614. Some say 1609. The State Capitol building is modern in contrast with the adobe structures all about it. Some three quarters of the legislators, by the way, are native Indian or Mexican, and everything said and printed officially is translated into Spanish. This is the only State, I believe, where that is done.

Pueblo Indians roam the streets wrapped in their blazing blankets, or loll lazily in the sun. Dark skins predominate among the other natives, but there are plenty of white people, and they all seem to get along together famously. Santa Fe is old, and though at Fiesta time it dances with a wild gayety, it is essentially quiet and measured in its tempo. Life is easy.

There is here, by the way, one of the most comfortable hotels in the world, the La Fonda.

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Near by, out among the valleys and peaks of the Sangre de Cristo mountains are innumerable spots of scenic and historic interest. We went by bus out to see the San Ildefonso and Santa Clara Indian Pueblos, where they danced for us and sold us some exquisite pieces of pottery.

There's much more to see, much more we could say, but we must get on up to the Grand Canyon. After a chorus of "Hasta La Vistas," we go back by bus to Lamy, then by train over to Williams, Ariz., and by another train up to the Canyon.

This gigantic gulley is, of course, unique, too, but much more has been written about it than about Santa Fe, at least folks outside know more about it. Just to stand and look off over the canyon rim across the three or four miles into the bluish haze on the other side is a treat. But there are other treats, the best of which is a ride down the Bright Angel trail on the back of a sturdy, sure-footed and amiable little mule. We went down to what they call the plateau, a 12-mile trip, some six hours in the saddle, and though there are longer trips, we'll recommend this one. On the way down we played hide and seek with a big buck deer, and later with a doe and three fawns.

First Channel Hop By Bleriot Recalled

PARIS (AP)—France and Britain July 25 honored the 30th anniversary of Louis Bleriot's pioneering airplane flight over the English Channel.

M. Bleriot crossed the Channel from a point near Calais early on the morning of July 25, 1909, in a three-cylinder 5-horsepower wooden and canvas craft which with his weight and fuel weighed about 660 pounds. His hop of 23½ miles took 37 minutes.

The French Air Minister, Guy la Chambre, plans to attend a dinner in London in honor of Bleriot's flight and to discuss British-French aviation preparations.

Communist Aim Of Revolt Bared In Bridges Case

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25 (AP) —A witness who said the Communists plan a revolution in which party members will "use a rifle and fight in the streets" was summoned back to the stand today to finish his testimoney in the Harry Bridges' deportation hearing.

Government attorneys called the witness, Patrolman Merriel R. Bacon of the Portland, Ore., Police Department, as an "expert" yesterday in efforts to prove Communists advocate forcible overthrow of the American Government.

This is an essential part of the Government's case against Mr. Bridges, whose deportation to his native Australia is sought by the Labor Department. Mr. Bridges is charged with being a Communist and thus a member of an organization advocating violent overturning of the Government.

Mr. Bacon testified that in 1930, on instructions from Leo V. Jenkins, then Portland Police Chief, he joined the Communist Party in Portland. He said he found Communists were told that "the revolution will be fought with bullets, not ballots."

"It is taught," Mr. Bacon testified, "that the ruling class will not give up without a struggle . . . and it therefore must be armed conflict."

"Must Fight in Streets"

The policeman quoted from books, saying, "You have to use a rifle and fight in the streets."

Mr. Bacon declared his identity was disclosed and he was forced to resign from the party a year after his enrollment. He said, however, that as a member of the Portland police special anti-radical detail he received reports from police agents in the party.

Mr. Bacon quoted a speech he said was delivered at a Communist meeting in the Wooster Building in Portland by Paul Cline of Los Angeles, whom Mr. Bacon said was a highly placed Communist.

"We want new members," the witness quoted Mr. Cline, "but they must understand that it is hard to be a Communist; that they must, upon demand, give up Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday; that they must follow the decisions of the party; and that the revolution will be fought with bullets, not ballots."

Mr. Bacon identified the Communist Party of the United States as having the same relation to the Communist International as the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and was subject to direction and even expulsion from the international without any voice.

Work Among Military

Mr. Bacon was called after the Government had elicited testimony that the Communists were trying to obtain members from the United States Army and Navy personnel. The witness who said this was Theodore Marion Stark of Blaine, Wash. He testified that he attended party meetings at which Communist infiltration into the armed forces was considered.

Mr. Stark testified that he and other Communists were "taught the revolution may grow out of a relief strike, a union strike of some other disorder."

It was accepted within the party, Mr. Stark added, that "the American revolution would have to be patterned after the Russian 1917 revolution."

Mr. Stark said he joined the Communist Party in 1934 because "we unemployed relief workers by that time were really aware of the depression. We were feeding our families by food vouchers."

European Unrest Tied to U. S. Scene

OSWEGO, N. Y. (AP)—John Hamilton, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, said July 25 European unrest is "in some measure a product of the American economic scene."

In an address prepared for the annual Tioga County Republican rally, Mr. Hamilton explained "under normal conditions, America is by far the greatest single consuming market in the world.

"Seven years of intermittent depression have reduced the demands of this ordinarily prosperous consuming market, and have thus aggravated the European distress and contributed to European political unrest."

Mr. Hamilton, who leaves for Europe this week, declared the "best contribution" the United States can make to the "peace of the world" is to handle its domestic problems.

Olympic Tickets Limited

Tour-a-bouts

By the Travel Editor of The Christian Monitor

Although the next Olympic Games are not scheduled to open in Helsinki, Finland, until July 20, 1940, American travelers who are planning to attend must purchase their tickets for all events and arrange for housing accommodations before Sept. 15 this year, according to a report just received from the American Olympics Committee. As the number of tickets allotted to the United States is limited—4,000 in all—Americans are advised to make reservations for the Games as soon as poossible.

In conjunction with the Olympics, a series of European tours is announced for American visitors to Helsinki, offered by the Gdynia America Line in co-operation with United States Lines. The tours allow visits to Europe either in advance of or following the Games, and several include the famous Passion Play, staged every 10 years at Oberammergau. Leaving July 3 from New York, early tours for the Games will feature five and six-day trips from Copenhagen to Oslo and Stockholm. Later tours will leave July 8 and 10, reaching Helsinki in ample time for opening of the competitions.

♦ ♦ ♦

The State of Washington is now observing its 50th birthday with celebrations at Tacoma, Seattle, and Spokane. Festivities will be held at Spokane, Aug. 1-5 with colorful parades and forestry demonstrations climaxed with the production "Columbia Cavalcade," unfolding the story of the Northwest from the days of the early river voyageurs. All three cities, western vacation meccas, have extended San Francisco Exposition travelers an invitation to stop over and enjoy the festivities.

Plenty of Oil for Britain Found in Savant's Survey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKPORT, England—British industrialists, by investing capital in oil-producing countries and forming companies to exploit oil deposits, now control 20 per cent of the world's oil production, A. W. Nash, Professor of Petroleum Technology at the University of Birmingham, revealed when he expressed the opinion here recently that there is little danger of the oil resources of this country becoming exhausted.

The total annual consumption of oil products in this country is 11,000,000 tons, or less than 4½ per cent of the world consumption, he explained. In fact, the amount of oil produced by British-controlled companies is, he said, sufficient to supply the whole of Europe, with the exception of Russia. The Empire production of oil has of late been increasing substantially, and in 1938 this increase was approximately 1,000,000 tons, the total Empire production being roughly 7,000,000 tons.

"We obtain two thirds of our oil imports from the West," the Professor said, "along routes which must in any case be left open in order to ensure our food supplies, and which are, moreover, not nearly so vulnerable as those which necessitate passage through narrow seas, such as the Mediterranean. As to the balance from the East, the Cape route, as an alternative to the Mediterranean, should be borne in mind.

"We frequently hear alarmists' statements to the effect that the world's reserves of natural petroleum will be exhausted before many years are passed. Today our proved reserves show that there is an abundance of oil for many years to come, and it is to be noted that these estimates make no allowance for the discovery of fresh oil fields.

"Further, the efforts of future scientific improvements in the extraction of oil have to be taken into account. Today, a very large proportion of the oil is left in the ground, but improvements in drilling technique are likely to result in the recovery of much of this. Finally, a good deal of oil has in the past been wasted in the refinery processes. Here again there has been progressive movement, and there is bound to be an additional saving in the future. In the face of these facts, there is no fear of a world shortage of oil for many years to come."

Vacation Safety Called Important

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Now that schools have closed the need for greater highway safety is greater than ever, declared J. R. Crossley, vice-president of the Automobile Club of New York, in a prepared statement made here recently.

"Constant protection of school children during most of the year by safety patrols and specially assigned policemen, further aided by the daily school safety lessons, impress on youngsters the great need for caution at all times in crossing traffic lanes," he stated.

"But without these daily reminders children are apt to become forgetful and show a greater degree of carelessness.

"This situation obviously places a greater degree of responsibility on motorists who should always drive with the utmost care, particularly in residential sections where large numbers of children are likely to play," Mr. Crossley continued.

In conclusion, he urged parents to watch out for the safety of their own children, and impress upon them the need for greater care during vacation time.

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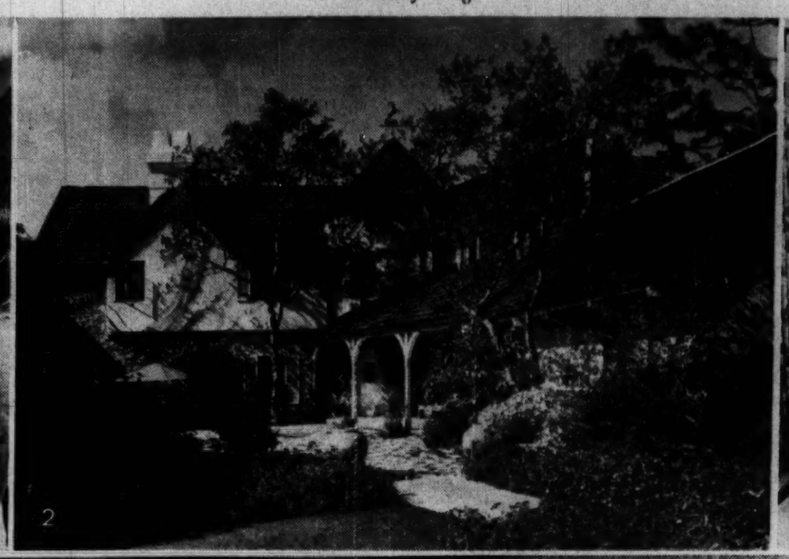
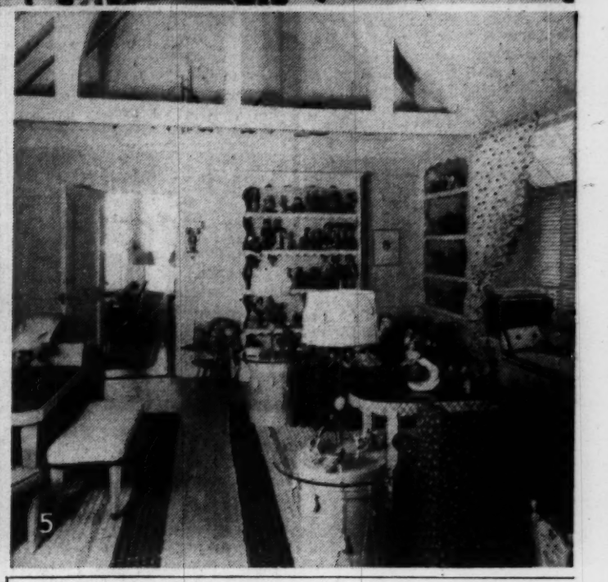




Clyde Stoughton Photos

When the home of Shirley Temple is mentioned, some people may not remember that there are also two grown sons in the family of Mr. and Mrs. George F. Temple. It may surprise many readers to learn that in various ways this famous little actress lives as simply as do children in the average well-to-do family. . . . The formal dining room here (1) shows dignity, restraint and luxury. . . . (2) This view shows the gabled house from the garden, surrounded by trees and foliage. . . . (3) Contrasting is the breakfast room, furnished in such style as one might see in many a home of small income. . . . (4) Shirley's bedroom. . . . (5) The adjoining playroom.

Shirley Temple's Home

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A blend of English and French farmhouse traditions, simplified and embellished by landscaping—this briefly outlines the character of the home of Mr. and Mrs. George F. Temple, their famous daughter Shirley, and two sons. This sound American home boasts no sweeping marble staircase, no ostentatious furnishings, no fabulous luxury. Not even a guest room. Its natural charm provides an unpretentious setting, in which the famous little actress becomes the normal, bright-eyed, and charmingly spontaneous daughter of wise parents.

Entering the house, one meets the warmth of natural redwood paneling and the rising curve of lacquer-red carpeted stairs. Through the hall vista, the portrait of Shirley with her Scottie dog and bird cage draws one into the living room. There the walls are honey beige, hooked rugs are in soft colors, and glazed chintz draperies are blue-green with copper and beige accents, to go with the mellow redwood of the paneled fireplace wall. Homelike character is given by the provincial brick fireplace with its sturdy brick and molded wood cornice. Comfortable sofas and easy chairs are covered in moss-green mohair and coppery velvet frieze.

Warm Tones Used

The library fireplace has a white paneled mantel against soft yellow walls, and the deep brown of the draperies complements the honey color of the maple furniture. The sofa is covered in yellow and brown linen; the wing chair in textured brown frieze with a contrasting edging in gold tone; the armchairs are in gold-textured mohair. The reversible linen-flax rug is in browns and yellows. Built-in book shelves, and a cushioned window seat are features inviting one to linger.

Mahogany Chippendale furniture and carved sideboard of earlier type, give formal elegance to the dining room. The large bay window, which offers a view of the garden, is draped with linen in brown and copper tones, the off-white of the walls repeated in the textured rug. Side chairs have copper damask seats, while the host and hostess wing chairs are covered in moss-green antique velvet with off-white trim.

Early American Used

Adjoining the dining room is the breakfast room, gayly early American with its built-in buffet and glass window shelves displaying odd bits of colored glassware. The corner cupboards are in honey-colored maple, as are the Hitchcock chairs and drop leaf table. The cupboard interiors are in tangerine, the background color of the chintz draperies.

The master bedroom on the second floor is Georgian in taste, with walls of natural grasscloth and beige carpeting. Twin beds have quilted copper taffeta spreads. Brown patterned chintz draperies have touches of yellow, rose, blue, and green, colors repeated in fabrics on the arm chair and chaise longue. The dressing room windows are draped in ruffled point d'esprit curtains in peach tone blending into the walls, the dressing table draped in matching fabric.

The boys' room is simply furnished in maple, with chintz draperies, shaggy rug and arm chairs. It is primarily a room for sleeping and for parking various athletic treasures.

In Shirley's bedroom there is a skylight roof of the bay window, allowing views of the trees, birds and outdoor nature, with the bright skies almost overhead; either end of the window seat is a lighted aquarium. In a small alcove is her desk, surrounded by shelves for books dear to the heart of a nine-year-old. The drum-design floor lamps are periwinkle blue, as is the lining of the cupboards which house her doll collection.

These dolls, gifts from fans all over the world, are dressed in costumes of donors' countries. The long, low work-table, with matching bench and two side chairs, are all in white chintz embroidered with redshell motif.

Periwinkle blue of the playroom is repeated in the background of feathery, white-patterned paper on the walls of the bedroom. The white organdy criss-cross curtains with tiniest edging of blue, drape the sunny bay with its white wire railing for flower pots repeated above as a valance.

On twin beds of pear wood are quilts cut in large squares, each framing a gay sun-bonnet maiden made from one of the dresses worn by Shirley in her movie productions. A comfortable armchair is covered in velvety plush with contrasting trim and the chaise longue in unglazed chintz.

Both rooms are ideally suited to Shirley's needs and desires, and it is significant that the practical, sturdy, and long wearing qualities of the furnishings were not overlooked in the desire to create a pleasing result. Though a fairy princess may have dwelt in a great castle, she was not always as happy as Princess Shirley in her gay and simple rooms, full of sun and toys and color.

The architects of the house were John Byers and Edla Muir; the decorations by Howard Verbeck; landscaping by Benjamin Morton Purdy.

A Low Cost Terrace House

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

It seems that design-conscious Britain is fast skimming the cream of Continental ideas to set her housing in order. Latest design for working-class homes is the All-Europe House, recently exhibited at the Daily Mail Ideal Home Exhibition, Earls Court, London. This incorporates many time-proven European methods that are refreshingly efficient and novel here.

Designed by housing Consultant Elizabeth Denby, and executed under the supervision of the Council for Art and Industry, it presents a new conception of artisan housing in amazingly simple and workable form. Best of all, it is built for living.

As one of a sun-trap terrace set in Swedish saw-tooth formation, with brick built window-box gardens for privacy, the model could be repeated to a density of 20 per acre, and still afford the wholesome delights of a rear 40-foot garden. Though the house is fitted throughout with modern labor saving plant grouped in the most work sparing way, it could be available for rent at 10s. weekly, or erected and equipped within the cost of £500. Specimen furnishings here cost an additional £107.

On her year's tour of 10 countries as a Leverhulme Research Fellow, Miss Denby combed architectural Europe for constructive housing ideas that would prove adaptable to British national life and climate. Last year she recorded her findings in an inspiring book entitled "Europe Rehoused." Now comes their fruit, in this model house.

First family trait, pleasure, there is freedom from being observed by next door neighbors. Mother looks out and down the road from her east-facing kitchen window. In the big bedroom and bathroom above she gets all the morning sun, but no inquiring neighborly glances.

At the rear, facing west, is a living-room running the full 18-foot width of the house. Here is space for everyone, whatever their diversions. The tiled triangular terrace beyond is a perfect suntrap for evening relaxation. This, too, is private, as it is sheltered by the angle of the adjoining house. Incidentally, the blank wall faces south, so it is perfect for father's fruit, or for rose growing. The rest of the garden is low hedged and open for friendly chats and other community contacts.

Housework Minimized

The house itself is a triumph of tidy practical planning. Gas and electric heating provide smokeless service, and with one coke fire for the living-room, minimize housework, and encourage freedom for outdoor living. Centralized plumbing with short pipe runs saves expense and insures an economical hot water system.

The Swiss folding windows have large wood frames and admit much light and air. A new type of plastic plaster-sunk curtain runners give maximum height and hang for window draperies, and once installed these need no further attention. Partition walls with inner insulation are made to earn their keep as cupboards, and that back door bugbear, the dust bin, is banished forevermore.

Miss Denby examined, tested, and approved the Garchey system of rubbish disposal, which France has adopted successfully for the past 14 years. It is installed in each of seven new Paris suburbs. In England, Leeds is now following suit.

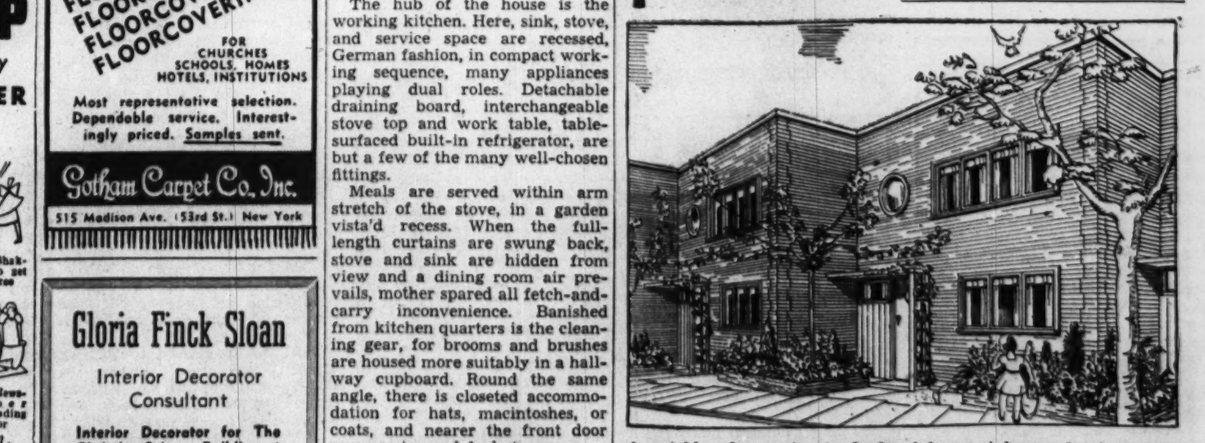
Into this special sink is thrown all rubbish—ashes, garbage, cans, or even broken crockery—which is automatically drawn by powerful vacuum suction to the city incinerator the moment the plug is released. Underground glazed earthenware piping, constantly cleansed by frequent flushings of soapy water from hand-basins and bath, insures hygienic disposal, while liquid or wet waste is systematically drained from the solid matter. Without coming into contact with outside air at any stage, this is mixed with fuel, automatically fed into furnaces and burned.

Dual Use of Appliances

The hub of the house is the working kitchen. Here, sink, stove, and service space are recessed, German fashion, in compact working sequence, many appliances playing dual roles. Detachable draining board, interchangeable stove top and work table, table-surfaced built-in refrigerator, are but a few of the many well-chosen fittings.

Meals are served within arm stretch of the stove, in a garden vista'd recess. When the full-length curtains are swung back, stove and sink are hidden from view and a dining room air prevails, mother spared all fetch-and-carry inconvenience. Banished from kitchen quarters is the cleaning gear, for brooms and brushes are housed more suitably in a hallway cupboard. Round the same angle, there is closeted accommodation for hats, macintoshes, or coats, and nearer the front door come meter and fuel storage.

The fitted bedrooms are partly partitioned with wardrobe cupboards of coat-hanger width. The main bedroom with the morning sun is claimed by the parents, and there are two smaller children's rooms.



A notable advance in standards of low-cost homes for industrial workers is seen in the one published here. It was designed by Elizabeth Denby, named the All-Europe House, and was exhibited in recent months at the Daily Mail Ideal Home Exhibition, London. With three bedrooms and bath on second floor, and on the floor below the conveniences shown in the plan here, it also embodies zigzag placing of the houses in the block (or terrace), which results in surprising privacy and added sunlight.

Care of Books in the Home

By Pauline Moody

Librarian, Fletcher Memorial Library, Ludlow, Vermont

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Part II

The edges of books may be cleaned with fine sandpaper—No. 00 preferred. Hold the book firmly in the left hand with the back toward you. With thumb and first finger keeping the covers away from the contents, rub the edges very, very gently. Turn the book to clean the front edge, but do not bother with the edge resting on the shelves.

If art gum is not sufficient to clean the outside covers of a book satisfactorily, they may be washed, provided the binding is not of fine leather. If clear lukewarm water does not do the trick, add a little vinegar, or dissolve some Ivory soap in it. With a cloth or sponge rub gently over the entire cover. Ordinarily, very little or no dye will come off on your cloth. Stand the book on end to dry with the covers just far enough apart to keep it upright.

After the book is thoroughly dry, it is ready to be marked with a classification number. The value of assigning classification numbers to books in the home library, even very generally, is that it familiarizes children with library systems. Your librarian will tell you the ten large classes of the Dewey decimal system, which you will probably wish to use. If you do mark the classification numbers on your books, place all of them at the same distance from the lower edge of the bindings. With a rather stubby pen point, use special engrossing ink, India ink, or even ordinary black ink. Be sure it is absolutely dry before you shellac your books.

Shellacking is done to protect bindings from the perspiration of hands; to prevent lettering from wearing off; and to make the shiny appearance of covers lasting. Once shellacked, or lacquered, books may be cleaned quickly by rubbing a damp cloth over them.

To shellac a book, hold it much as you would for washing. You may apply white shellac diluted with wood alcohol until it is very thin; or, a lacquer prepared by library supply houses (your librarian will tell you about it); or, a thin varnish. Use a good brush, or loose bristles will become embedded in the liquid. If the printing is inclined to run, use short, quick strokes over that section. Dry the books upright, away from artificial heat.

You may find in going over your collection of books that a few volumes seem to be beyond repair. Before discarding them, however, see if they can be rebound profitably. In some communities newspaper offices will have books rebound; in others it will be necessary to ask a librarian for the names of reputable binders.

Prices for rebinding vary according to the size of the book and the type of material used. An eight-inch book, bound in buckram, costs about 68 cents. And you will not be limited to a choice of brown or black. Among the colored bindings now available are: light and dark blue, light and dark green, yellow, orange, purple, red, and tan.

(The Last of Two Articles)

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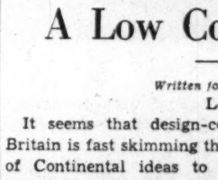

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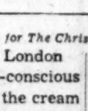
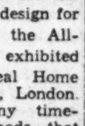
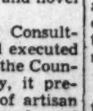


No shaking to get dirt free



No Newspaper spreading on floor



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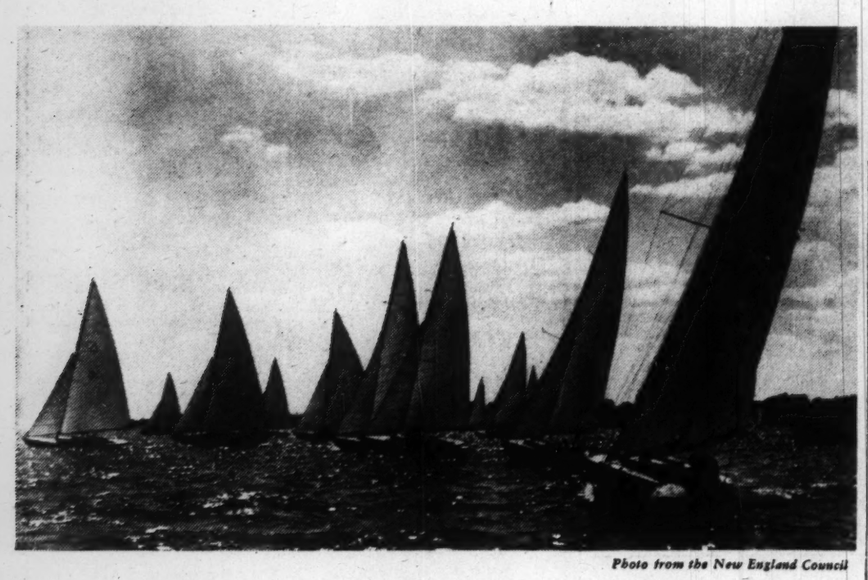

Photo from the New England Council

Even a landlubber thrills to the beauty of racing boats!

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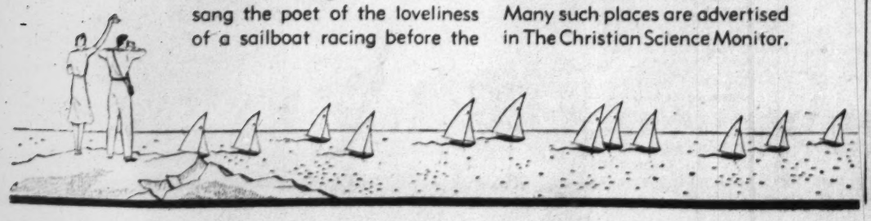
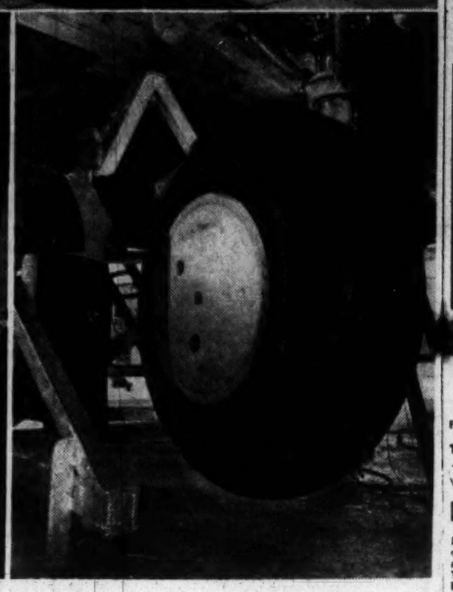
in The Christian Science Monitor.



A New Pullman of the Air Takes Form



Upper, Wide World

First of Six 40-Passenger Douglas DC-4's

Top shows the new craft. Lower left—The greatly enlarged and improved seating arrangement shown by family group. Lower right—One of the two giant rubber tires on the landing gear which supports this air giant shown beside a Douglas employee.

Cincinnati Finds Its University Is 51 Years Older

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio — It was quite upsetting! Here for years on end returning grads had been celebrating Founder's Day of the University of Cincinnati six weeks too soon and had been missing by 51 years the exact age of their Alma Mater!

Now, Dr Raymond Walters, President of this first of the municipal universities of this country, has found through extensive research that the roots of this great school run back almost to the year of the birth of Cincinnati.

He uncovered data in unstudied papers in the files of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio library on the campus that show conclusively the direct descent of the present university from Cincinnati College, opened in 1819. Formerly it had been believed that there was no direct connection between that early school and the present institution and that it had in fact started in 1870.

Began 120 Years Ago

"One hundred and twenty years ago this spring, University work began in Cincinnati," declared Dr. Walters in the report of his findings in the University's alumni paper. "The first institution of higher education — Cincinnati College — opened its doors for freshman and sophomore classes on Monday, May 3, 1819. This preceded by more than a year the starting of the Medical College of Ohio. Both colleges are now legally merged with the University of Cincinnati.

"In every true sense the University possesses the lineage and traditions of Cincinnati College and of the historic law and medical schools today included in its organization.

"When the first trustees organized Cincinnati College in 1819 they followed the tradition of the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 that 'schools and means of education shall ever be encouraged.'"

Dr. Walters pointed out that the first efforts to start a college began here in 1805 just 17 years after the first pioneers settled here. In 1815 Lancaster Seminary was founded and the College which was to have the full scope of a university was formed in 1819 as an outgrowth of the Seminary. Cincinnati College had a faculty of three professors and one tutor at the start with about 60 men students, who came mostly from local homes.

Now Full Grown University

"Today, it has become a national co-educational institution," declared Dr. Walters, "with 10 colleges and schools of liberal and professional education attended by 4,300 full-time students in day classes with a grand total of 11,800 students including part-time, students in evening, extension and summer courses. These students come from practically every State in the Union as well as from several foreign countries.

The co-operative system of education introduced in the University's College of Engineering and Commerce in 1906 by the late Dr Herman Schneider has attracted students from great distances ever since its inception. Under this plan of education now copied by Northwestern University in its new engineering school, students alternate seven weeks of school with seven weeks at work.

Jump in Use of U. S. Air Lines Brings New and Larger Craft

News in Aviation

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

So excellent has American air line business been that a few months ago the Civil Aeronautics Authority reported a revenue load factor (seats filled a trip) of 55 per cent. This means that every scheduled transport flight which now takes off is at least half filled.

This percentage is bound to improve because air travel is unquestionably "catching on" with the public. Most air line executives know this but W. A. Patterson, President of United Air Lines, desired more definite information. He wanted to decide the future of the 40-passenger Douglas plane, recently finished and on test trial runs across the country, development of which he chiefly instigated and urged four other companies (Pan American, TWA, American and Eastern) to pool their money to pioneer.

Together, with independent market research agencies, United took a survey of the expected 1941 air traffic, found it promising enough to warrant fleet operation of the new DC-4 planes. Forthwith went a $3,000,000 order to Douglas, on the strength of this survey, for six DC-4's. With slightly larger passenger compartments than a Pullman car, the DC-4's, slightly faster than the 21-passenger DC-3's, have supercharged cabins.

Promote Travel

To promote travel between the Americas, and to improve relations between Anglo-Saxons and Latins, Pan American Airways launched a campaign last week to make domestic American air lines "South American" conscious. A group of American air line traffic officials met in Lima, Peru, formulated plans to "sell" the American traveler on the fact that he may book directly through from any American city to any South American city without the necessity of arranging a separate passage from Los Angeles, Brownsville, Texas, or Miami, Fla., the Pan American terminals. Similarly the South American public is to be educated that it may book air passage directly to any American city.

Safer Sport Flying

To reduce the high accident rate from private flying the Civil Aeronautics Authority recently ordered all those holding flight instruction certificates to familiarize themselves with the new improved standard methods of instruction formulated from the Authority's recent flight training program in the schools and colleges of the country.

Beginning about Aug. 15 the job of rerating the flight instructors all over the country is expected to get under way, preference being given to those instructors who expect to be engaged in the CAA's college flight training program next school year. Student pilots will also be obliged to take a written examination before a CAA inspector on elementary aerodynamics, the theory of flight and the Civil Air Regulations. The CAA was also asked by its Air Safety Board to encourage the design of light airplanes with built-in safety characteristics.

Linked to U. S.

Not only China but also the Netherlands East Indies may be linked to the United States by air as the result of a joint agreement recently made between K. L. M., the Royal Dutch Air Lines, and Pan American Airways. According to Science Service the new route would depart from Pan American's main transpacific route at Manila and proceed direct to Batavia, Java, probably skirting Borneo and Sarawak. For K. L. M. the route would be a side branch of its Amsterdam to Australia route.

Agreements between the American and Dutch governments, which must precede these air line developments, are being held up for fear of political complications which might arise through the coming Philippine independence.

Phoenix Wins Over Handbooks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Victory rests with Phoenix officials after a long battle to rid the city of horse-race betting establishments. In two decisions the Supreme Court has held that such establishments are "public nuisances" under the common law. Three "turf news exchanges" were hurriedly closed to avoid padlocking.

Action was begun over two years ago, under the anti-gambling law, by the County Attorney, but he was blocked by a series of restraining orders. Then the city took a hand. Joint proprietors of three betting rooms were convicted in Superior Court of maintaining public nuisances and sentenced to serve 60 days in jail or pay fines of $150 each. At the same time City Commissioner Vernon Clark obtained an injunction preventing them from operating. The defendants appealed and continued to operate.

In June the Supreme Court upheld the lower court, going back to Blackstone for an interpretation of the term "public nuisance" as "anything that worketh hurt, inconvenience or damage." The Clark injunction was dissolved on the ground that the proper official to act was the Chief of Police.

Padlocks were applied to the three establishments. The next day the proprietors obtained from Superior Judge G. A. Rodgers a restraining order preventing the Chief of Police from interfering with their business. Judge Rodgers held that due notice had not been given and that the establishments were not nuisances under the ordinance by which they were licensed.

The city appealed and Supreme Court ruled Judge Rodgers was "without jurisdiction." City Manager Roy Hislop then announced that unless the turf exchanges were immediately closed, they would be padlocked. They were closed.

Overhauling Battleships

WASHINGTON (AP)—Authority for the Navy to exceed the statutory limit of $450,000 per vessel for overhauling five battleships was provided in a bill passed July 20 by the House and sent to the White House.

End of Deadlock Goal of Pacific Marine Parleys

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—A solution before Aug. 11 is the goal of those who are seeking through daily conferences to break the impasse between the United States Maritime Commission and the Sailors' Union of the Pacific over a technicality of hiring crews for ships of the recently organized Pacific Northwest Oriental Line here. Although the contract with the Oriental Line is already canceled by the Commission, this does not become effective until a month from the date of cancellation.

For a year civic leaders and organizations in the Pacific Northwest have worked in co-operation with the Maritime Commission for a restoration of American flag ship service between here and the Orient. As a result four boats were commissioned by the Maritime Commission to serve such a line and a local company formed to manage it. These freighters were to serve as a stop-gap until the commission should build four combination passenger and freight boats adequate for what is considered an important trade route.

The controversy which has held up the sailing of the S. S. Coldbrook and S. S. Satartia and finally resulted in the present deadlock has been clear-cut. The Sailors' Union, led by Harry Lundeberg, has insisted that crews should be hired through the union hiring hall; the Maritime Commission, under the chairmanship of Admiral Emory Land, has insisted that crews should be hired through the commission's register.

All ships on the West Coast obtain crews through union hiring halls and it is the contention of organized labor on the coast that by entering the commercial field, the Government becomes a competitor of private business and should conform to the same rules of hiring sailors to man their ships. The commission contends that Pacific Coast sailors could very well follow the practice carried on with sailors of the Atlantic Coast where lists are submitted by the union for the commission's register.

To those who see the issue as between two sides, neither of which will "give in" the cause seems lost. Others, however, those who keep on trying for a settlement, see the issue as a question of whether the American merchant marine is to denied to an important trade route when friendly compromise is entirely possible. The merchant marine, on this shortest route to the Orient, is seen, not only as a peacetime measure but as a matter of national defense.

Using Babies as Gifts In Hawaii Hits a Snare

HONOLULU (AP)—The old Hawaiian custom of giving friends or relatives a baby may soon end because of the great White Father in Washington. Notices are being mailed to many foster parents saying that unless children in their custody are legally adopted the United States Government will not give them a welfare grant.

In former times, a great many babies were given away. Even among royalty, children were given away or adopted. Alexander Liholiho, who later became King Kamehameha IV, was adopted before birth, and Queen Emma was adopted by her aunt and uncle, Dr. C. B. T. Rooke.

Oil Industry Head In Louisiana Quits

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP) — Resignation of William G. Rankin as head of the State Conservation Department, which regulates the State's $100,000,000 oil industry, was announced July 25 by Gov Earl K. Long.

Mr. Rankin's letter of resignation stated the Governor had requested that he quit, thus giving the new Governor the right to appoint heads of all executive departments.

Two additional Federal oil investigators arrived here to join the "hot oil" probe ordered by Secretary of the Interior, Harold L. Ickes, who already had ordered two other investigators here to cooperate with a Federal Grand Jury.

Meanwhile arraignment in Federal court of Seymour Weiss, State political leader, Dr. James Monroe Smith, former President of the University, and three others on charges of mail fraud was postponed until August 4 to give attorneys time to prepare their pleadings.

Walter Hamlin, attorney for Mr Smith, threatened to name the person Mr. Smith says advised him to flee the state a month ago, if the State should attempt to make capital of the flightintheforthcoming trials. If that happens, Mr. Hamlin said, he "will tell the whole story, including exactly who advised him to leave with the understanding there would be no criminal prosecution, but at the most only a civil suit."

Mr. Smith is held in jail under 35 State charges and two Federal indictments.

Timber Thinning Shown As Showing a Profit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Recognizing timber thinning as a common sense practice, G. H. Lackey, Negro farmer of Hiddenite, Iredell County, conducted a display this season with the co-operation of E. C. Lackey, Negro County Agent. The purpose was to show improved methods of growing and utilizing a timber, and it is being used as an example to other Negro farmers of that community, reports R. W. Graeber, Extension Forester at State College.

For the purpose of the exhibition, Graeber selected a field of 30-year second-growth pine. Commenting on the result, the farmer says: "Cost of harvest in eight-foot lengths was 50 cents a cord. The value of the wood at the farm was $2 a cord. This gave a net stumpage value of $1.50 per cord." Further analysis showed that the harvest of 13 cords an acre was sufficient to pay taxes (average of 1938) for life of the timber of 30 years amounting to $6.60, and leave a cash dividend of $12.90 an acre. This was after the cost of harvest, $6.50, also had been deducted.

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The Home Forum

Japanese Kite-Flyer

THE DARK GREEN swards of the park were like breeze-ruffled lakes under the sun. White clouds swept, in foam-crested waves, across the clear blue of an afternoon sky. Poplars whispered and crackled softly as the high wind shook and bent them—like brooms that brushed away the smoke of the chimneys surrounding this city park.

Down in the hollow, the willows trailed their new green withes over the brim of the pond. Idly I stood watching a noisy group of children, throwing crumbs to a fleet of ducks; then suddenly, out of the corner of my eye, I saw a taut triangle of blue and white paper streak into the air like a rocket, trailing a long red ribbon that unfolded to the wind with a swish and a crack, like the opening of a fan.

* * *

And I noticed, standing as motionless as a tree stump, a little shriveled figure of a man in an old black coat and hat. I walked up the slope till I could see his face. His eyes were deep, almond-shaped slits, carved in the yellow ivory of his face that was grooved with fine lines that might have been engraved by some ancient oriental craftsman. I remembered then that kite-flying was an art among the Japanese—or, at any rate, it used to be—but it was amazing and pathetic to come across this solitary old exile practicing his art in an English park with all the traditional skill of his race.

Fascinated, I sat on the grass near him and watched the display. For a moment the kite hovered, dipping slightly from side to side like a grotesque dream-figure with an enormous bowing head and no body, swishing its tail angrily from side to side. Then the little Japanese twitched his fingers slightly; and, with the speed of a startled fish, the kite flicked its tail and wriggled away up over the tree-tops to poise itself once more, dipping and bowing to the wind, in perfect obedience to the fingers of its master. Another faint movement of his hand, and it dived like a hawk till I thought it was bound to be smashed to pieces against a holly tree. I caught my breath — impassively the kite-flyer watched it swoop to its doom. But, no—though his hand seemed to move not at all, the kite leaped skywards at the last moment, its tail impudently circling the topmost branch of the tree. Then it traced a rainbow arch against the fading blue of the sky.

Admiringly I exclaimed: "That was clever of you! I thought it was lost that time."

He grinned and shrugged his shoulders.

"You like to watch, eh?" he said. His voice was high-pitched, but soft as a flute. "Most English people do not understand. They are not happy till they have sent their kite almost out of sight. Then they stand for hours, quite happy because they have sent their kite more out of sight than everybody else! But, to me, that is dull. I like to make a decoration in the sky."

His eyes disappeared in a quick smile. Then he said: "Watch!" and began humming to himself, so quietly that it sounded like an echo from the other side of the world. He proceeded to guide his kite through a dizzy arabesque of loops and whirls, swift lines and gently swaying curves. Its movements were so intricate, and yet so formally patterned, that you would have thought it was a living creature endowed with all the sensibility and precise skill of a ballet dancer, instead of just a bamboo frame stuck with varnished paper.

* * *

At one moment it would suddenly halt, leaving its streamer coiling in a figure of eight or else drooping in a slowly unwinding spiral; an instant later, stiffening out to its full length, as the kite streaked like an arrow from a bow before the breeze.

The fingers of the kite-flyer were the thinnest I have ever seen, and they handled the string with the nervous subtlety that a musician brings to the keyboard or an artist to his brush. And indeed he *was* an artist, with the spreading evening sky as his canvas and the kite as his brush.

At last I had to go. I thanked him for the display.

"Have you been long in England?" I asked him.

"Forty years, I think," he replied. "Ever since I was a little boy—a little Japanese boy, flying a sand-kite on the hillside where the air was white with cherry blossom. My father bring me. Now for many years I am a cook. But I remember, whenever I fly my kite, those days in Japan—"

* * *

He stopped speaking and looked away up the thin string to a red-streamered blue and white triangle of paper, tracing his memories for him against the reddening sky of a London dusk. That thin thread was the one slender hold he had retained on his childhood, the one link between himself and his country.

So I left him there in a corner of the park, evoking with his fingers faraway scenes. And, looking back through the poplars, I saw his kite like a captured bird beating vainly against its captivity, as if it too remembered a hillside where the air was white with cherry blossom.

GEORGE ELLIDGE

Photograph by Courtesy of the Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design, Providence, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN EARLY AMERICAN PARLOR IN RHODE ISLAND

THE EDWARD DEXTER HOUSE was constructed about 1796. Now located at 72 Waterman Street, Providence, it was originally built on George Street. In order to move it to the present site, it was sawed in two and transferred half at a time.

Colonel Dexter was a prosperous merchant and owner of many ships. In later years, this house was occupied by Charles Leonard Pendleton, who had a famous collection of furniture which has been presented to the Rhode Island School of Design.

The Dexter House has the smooth plaster walls, drier detail, and the smaller scale of early Republican interiors. We may note here the niche which gives added interest to space composition and a note of variety to the symmetrical design.

Voluntary Service

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MUCH ATTENTION is being given in certain quarters today to the question of a voluntary as opposed to a compulsory system of military service. It is recognized that the trend of events may make such service necessary and opinions differ considerably as to the way in which it should be organized. While it is sometimes said that voluntary service cannot be as efficient as a compulsory system, yet many hold that that which is given freely, carries with it something that is lacking in a compulsory method, however efficiently organized.

Whether the system under which he works be voluntary or compulsory, the student of Christian Science will find that this Science throws a special light on the subject of service. Paul said (Romans 14:7), "None of us liveth to himself;" and only by giving can we reach our highest usefulness. Christ Jesus was the greatest exponent of willing service the world has ever known, for he gave all that he had to the service of humanity; and in this giving he showed forth the eternality of his true selfhood as the Son of God. What was it that he laid down for others? Christian Science teaches that it was the physical sense of life, the belief that life can be material. Throughout his whole ministry he was proving the truth that Life is God. Every case of healing that he accomplished broke some phase of material law and demonstrated the unreality of matter and the allness of Spirit, thus freeing those he healed from some form of bondage. He trod no easy path, and made no concessions to the flesh. Long nights were spent by him in prayer, the multitude thronged and pressed him daily, yet he was ever ready to help and heal; while all the time his ascending steps brought him nearer to the supreme test—his victory over death and the grave.

Students of Christian Science are striving to obey the behests of the Master. They know that following his example entails the conquest of self, for the healing of sin and sickness can take place only as one overcomes his belief in the reality of matter, and is truly convinced of the allness of God and the perfection of His spiritual creation.

In her book, "Unity of Good," Mary Baker Eddy writes (pp. 9, 10): "What is the cardinal point of the difference in my metaphysical system? This: that *by knowing the unreality of disease, sin, and death*, you demonstrate the allness of God. This difference wholly separates my system from all others."

The service which the Christian Scientist gives to humanity is the voluntary surrender of his belief in all that mortal mind declares to be real. He knows that the material universe is but a counterfeit of God's spiritual creation, beautiful, perfect, and complete. His constant endeavor is to see the true creation. In proportion as he does this he ceases to see as real the evils and sicknesses inherent in a material sense of things, and they gradually disappear from his experience. Whatever our walk in life may be, whatever human steps we may feel called upon to take, our true service is in the endeavor to keep our eye single to the truth. So doing, we serve God and our fellow man, for the light which illumines our thinking will surely bless those with whom we may be brought into contact in our daily affairs.

In this voluntary service to humanity, however, we find that we are all under compulsion, for the Christ, Truth, compels us to take each upward step if we really wish to serve. In a beautiful passage in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 197), in referring to the words of Paul and Silas (Acts 16:31), "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved," Mrs. Eddy says: "In order to comprehend the meaning of the text, let us see what it is to believe. It means more than an opinion entertained concerning Jesus as a man, as the Son of God, or as God; such an action of mind would be of no more help to save from sin, than would a belief in any historical event or person. But it does mean so to understand the beauty of holiness, the character and divinity which Jesus presented in his power to heal and to save, that it will compel us to pattern after both." This compelling power of Truth guides us to make right decisions, and guards us from all that would detract from our usefulness or obstruct our vision.

As we yield our own will in a deep desire to do the will of God, the prophetic words of Isaiah will be proved true in our experience (Isaiah 30:21): "Thine ears shall hear a word behind thee, saying, This is the way, walk ye in it, when ye turn to the right hand, and when ye turn to the left."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Proportion

Docile under the branches,
Obediently still,
The motor waits, a miracle
Of metal and of skill
While we sit in the meadow-grass
And eat our fill.

Shorn of arrogance beneath
The living grace
Of trees, no longer does it tilt
At time and space
Nor does it loom as large or bright
In this green place.

An artless drift of cloud goes by
Above the compact steel
And we rejoice in fellowship,
In the solid feel
Of earth, as did the unknown man
Who first devised a wheel.

ANITA LAURIE CUSHING

These Poets Anticipated Democracy

AMONG THE GREAT English poets of that age, the greatest, in the combined mass and excellence of his work, is generally accounted to be Wordsworth. He divined the new age, but did not enter into it. His early democratic enthusiasm, chilled by the terrors of the French Revolution, became converted first into despair, and then into a search, in the recesses of his own mind, for ideals of life independent of external things. Yet he was the first, after Burns,—and Burns was then still only the poet of a small nation, not of the English-speaking race,—to link poetry with the requirements of nascent democracy. In his Lyrical Ballads, as in the poems which succeeded them during his greatest period, he set himself expressly and deliberately to write poetry in the language of the people, and to seek the material out of which poetry was to be shaped in the common thoughts and passions and experience of mankind.

Hardly less was the share borne in the democratization of poetry by other great poets of that great period. Byron, himself an aristocrat by birth, believed in democracy; by his appeal to the elemental human passions he brought the impact of poetry on the larger world which was prepared to receive it. Shelley reared before the eyes of that larger world the glittering fabric of an imaginatively reconstructed universe in which, freed from tyranny and superstition, from selfishness and apathy, the human race might develop its noblest qualities, and life be one long ecstasy of joy. Even those who regard Byron as a beautiful fiend, and Shelley as an ineffectual angel, must admit the truth of the striking words used of them by Tennyson, that these two poets, "however mistaken they may be, did yet give the world another heart and new pulses."

Even more striking and significant is the attitude towards an anticipated democracy, and the part to be played in it by poetry, which was taken by Keats. He was the youngest of that great group of revolutionary poets, the most gifted and the most splendid in his wonderful promise and unfinished achievement. Beyond all those others, with a width and foresight of vision all his own, he pointed and urged poetry forward. The horizon to which he saw is still distant and unreached. That "joy in widest commonalty spread," of which Wordsworth had profound glimpses, and which Shelley saw, as it were, through an iridescent burning mist, lay before the eyes of Keats, clearly, definitely, attainably. The world to which he looked forward was one in which, as he says, "every human being might become great, and humanity, instead of being a wide heath of furze and briars, with here and there a remote oak or pine, would become a grand democracy of forest trees." In that image he embodies for us the ideal of democracy in the highest and amplest form. And of this democratic ideal, poetry because coextensive with human life, will be the informing spirit.

—J. W. MACKAIL, in "Studies in Humanism." (London and New York: Longmans, Green.)

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Letter to England

The scent of stock is in your evening air
And all the fragrance of the starry night.
Now in the daytime roses everywhere
Make English doorways a discreet delight.

Here too the summer blooms, the world is fair;
The sea more brilliant and the pines more green;
The tall clouds climb the bright blue air;
Birds sing where silences have been.
Now crickets move, and myriads of small
Awakened creatures make a murmuring.
The grass snake suns himself along the wall,
His eyes two amber jewels smoldering.

So is this peaceful place; and so the heart
Renews the miracle of summer bloom.
Now we draw nearer who are far apart:
Here is no stock, and yet it fills the room.

BEATRICE HOLMAN

An Irish Novelist In Florence

ESTABLISHING HIS FAMILY in the "Palazzo Standish," which was noted for possessing a fully-equipped little theatre, Lever entered promptly into the social life of Florence, sponsored by his old friend Seymour, who was now the Minister there. The impression which he made upon the international society of the city is well reflected in the recollections of Mary Boyle, a jolly little Anglo-Irish woman who in the course of her life was the friend of most of the English authors of the time. "I received a letter from our friend G. P. R. James, recommending his friend, the bearer, Charles Lever, to our especial notice. Him he thus describes:—'One of the most genial spirits I ever met; his conversation is like summer lightning—brilliant, sparkling, but harmless. In his wildest sallies I never heard him give utterance to an unkind thought.' . . . He was the complete type and model of an Irishman—warm-hearted, witty, rollicking, but never unrefined; imprudent, and often blind to his own interests; adored by his friends, the playfellow of his children and of the gigantic boar-hound he had brought from Tyrol.

"I well remember his first visit, his chivalrous, deferential manner to my mother, and the hearty, cordial way in which he claimed my friendship. He gave me a most amusing description of his entry into Florence with his three children, with whom he had performed the journey from the Tyrol on horseback. They had imbibed many of the tastes, and had adopted the greater part of the costume of the Tyrolese—such as the conical-shaped hat with its golden cord and peacock's feathers. Altogether, his appearance with that of his youthful companions, followed by their brindled boar-hound, attracted great attention as they passed slowly through the Porto San Gallo. The crowd which gathered round them were impressed by the belief that they formed part of a company of a circus or hippodrome, and Lever, in great glee, even assured me that he had been accosted on the road with a view to an engagement.

"He had rented the Casa Standish for the winter, and counted upon me to resume the post of *prima donna*, which he had heard, so ran his courteous words, 'I had already filled with so much honour.' Then began a series of rehearsals and dramatic representations, the frequent reunion of kindred spirits, the merry suppers and joyous dances in which my soul delighted. Our company was excellent. In two or three detached scenes from *The School for Scandal*, our host and lessee gave a decided and Irish colouring to the reckless humour of his namesake 'Charles.'"

—LIONEL STEVENSON, in "Dr. Quicksilver: The Life of Charles Lever." (London: Chapman & Hall.)

Service volontaire

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

AUJOURD'HUI DANS CERTAINS MILIEUX on examine attentivement les avantages respectifs du volontariat et du service militaire obligatoire. On reconnaît que ce dernier sera peut-être rendu nécessaire par la marche des événements, et des opinions très diverses se font jour quant à la manière dont il faudrait l'organiser. Les uns disent que le service volontaire ne peut être aussi efficace qu'un système obligatoire; d'autres estiment qu'un service librement offert implique des qualités qui manqueront toujours dans une méthode obligatoire, si bien organisée qu'elle puisse être.

Que son labeur soit volontaire ou soumis à des règles rigides, le Scientiste constate que la Science Chrétienne éclaire d'une façon toute spéciale la question du service. Paul disait (Romains 14:7): "Aucun de nous ne vit pour lui-même;" et ce n'est qu'en donnant que nous pouvons nous rendre éminemment utiles. Jésus le Christ fut par excellence le protagoniste du service librement consenti, car tout ce qu'il avait, il le consacra au service de l'humanité; donnant ainsi sans réserve, il manifesta l'éternité de son vrai moi en tant que Fils de Dieu. A quoi renonçait-il par amour pour autrui? C'était, comme le montre la Science Chrétienne, au sens physique de la vie, à la croyance que la vie pourrait être matérielle. Pendant tout le cours de son ministère, le Maître prouva cette vérité: la Vie est Dieu. Chacune des guérisons qu'il opérait renversait quelque loi matérielle, démontrait l'irréalité de la matière et la totalité de l'Esprit; et ceux qu'il guérissait étaient ainsi libérés de l'esclavage sous une forme ou sous une autre. Loin de suivre un chemin facile, le Maître ne faisait à la chair aucune concession. Il passait quelquefois toute la nuit en prière; pendant le jour la foule l'environnait et le pressait, mais il était toujours prêt à aider, à guérir; en même temps, il montait pas à pas jusqu'aux cimes où devait avoir lieu l'épreuve suprême —la victoire sur la mort et le sépulcre.

Les Scientistes Chrétiens s'efforcent d'obéir aux ordres du Maître. Ils savent que pour suivre son exemple il faut vaincre le moi; en effet, la guérison du péché et de la maladie ne peut s'accomplir que lorsqu'on surmonte la croyance à la réalité de la matière, lorsqu'on est vraiment convaincu de la totalité de Dieu, dont la création spirituelle est parfaite.

Dans *Unity of Good*, Mary Baker Eddy écrivait (pp. 9, 10): "Quel est le point capital par lequel se distingue mon système métaphysique? Le voici: *en reconnaissant l'irréalité de la maladie, du péché et de la mort*, vous démontrez la totalité de Dieu. Cette différence sépare radicalement mon système de tous les autres."

Le Scientiste Chrétien sert l'humanité lorsqu'il abandonne volontairement sa croyance à tout ce que l'entendement mortel déclare réel. Il sait que l'univers matériel n'est qu'une contrefaçon de la divine création spirituelle, parfaite, belle et complète. Il s'efforce constamment de voir la création véritable. Dans la mesure où il y parvient, il cesse de prendre pour des réalités les maux et les maladies inhérents au sens matériel des choses, et dès lors il les voit graduellement disparaître. Quelles que soient nos occupations ou les décisions à prendre sur le plan humain, notre vrai service consiste à nous efforcer de voir toujours la vérité. Ce faisant, nous servons Dieu et notre prochain, car la lumière que reflète notre penser fera certainement du bien à ceux avec lesquels nos occupations de chaque jour nous mettent en contact.

Dans ce service volontaire en faveur de l'humanité, nous constatons cependant que nous sommes tous astreints à faire notre devoir; car si nous voulons réellement servir, le Christ, la Vérité, nous oblige à monter pas à pas. Dans un beau passage de *Miscellaneous Writings* (p. 197), après avoir cité ces paroles de Paul et de Silas (Actes 16:31): "Crois au Seigneur Jésus, et tu seras sauvé," —Mrs. Eddy déclare: "Pour comprendre le sens de ce texte, voyons ce que signifie 'croire.' Ce n'est pas simplement avoir une opinion concernant Jésus en tant qu'homme, que Fils de Dieu ou que Dieu; cette action mentale ne nous sauverait pas du péché plus que ne le ferait la croyance à quelque événement ou personnage historiques. Croire signifie comprendre si bien la beauté de la sainteté, le caractère et la divinité mis en œuvre par Jésus dans son pouvoir curatif et rédempteur, que nous serons contraints de les imiter." Cet irrésistible pouvoir de la Vérité nous guide, nous fait prendre de bonnes décisions, nous protège contre tout ce qui rendrait notre carrière moins utile ou notre vision moins claire.

Si parce que nous désirons sincèrement obéir à Dieu, nous renonçons à notre propre volonté, ces paroles du prophète Ésaïe se vérifieront dans notre cas (Ésaïe 30:21): "Quand vous irez à droite, ou quand vous irez à gauche, vos oreilles entendront derrière vous la voix qui dira: C'est ici le chemin, suivez-le!"

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

At Home in Devon

WE FIRST SAW Georgeham in the spring. It was May. We had come feeling our way from Barnstaple into this stretch of coast that lies between the broad, sanded estuary of the Taw and Torridge and Ilfracombe. We saw it all at its best, and should never have forgotten it had some fortune compelled us never to see it again.

The road following the estuary through Braunton is a magnificent introduction to the sea, as the road curves up beyond Saunton around the toes of the moorlands, and the sea lies in a vast bowl from the massive arm of Hartland to the blunt nose of Baggy Point, and the dangerous razor reef of Monte. And far beneath the white surf frills to Saunton sands.

It seems that you are riding out over the sea until the road rounds the angle of the hill, and Croyde lies in the hollow. . . .

A tiny stream sheltered by low stone walls and overhung with flowers hurries along by the roadside. Fuchsia and valerian spring from the walls of cottages, and thin lanes lead away to Putsborough and to Georgeham by way of Fig-Tree Farm, where the figs still hang heavy on the trees in spite of the lopping to permit the passing of the summer bus.

So we found Georgeham, grown slowly, peacefully through the years, its cottages rambling up and down the slopes of the sheltering hills around the grey stone tower of the church. The church is the heart and body of Ham, and the village has grown around it as naturally as primroses in the shade of an old oak.

In a corner of the village, tucked under a gently sloping hillside, there was a cottage. White roses climbed the porch and hung in clusters veiling the door, and there was a crown of roses above the garden gate. Masses of valerian sprang from the stone garden wall that buttressed the hillside against the road —for the garden sloped upwards above the level of the roof. . . .

We loved Ham, for truly it had become home to us, and wherever we were in the world we should, we knew, always think of it as home.—R. W. THOMPSON, in "Home in Ham." (London: Arrowsmith.)

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1939

Toy Dealers Give Tips To Santa Claus

Blenders of noise, senders of joys to girls and boys display newest Christmas novelties.

By E. Bigelow Thompson
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This news report should be written in polysyllabic words so long that any juvenile reader chancing to glance this way would give up at this first sentence. With the humidity what it was this afternoon, certainly no small boy or girl deliberately would let his thoughts wander to Christmas and toys of that season; rather the cool waters of the neighborhood swimming pool or beach.

But weather or no, 116 representatives of doll, toy, and game manufacturing houses have taken over three floors in the Parker House for the New England Toy Men's Week—without Donner and Blitzen and all the rest of the reindeers or even a string of sleigh bells to proclaim their mission in Boston.

Their display rooms are crammed with the specialty of each house—dolls, furry dogs and cats, electric trains and other mechanical toys, educational toys made from wooden blocks and pegs and rings for little folk, bicycles and tricycles, castles and doll houses, beaded toys, Walt Disney characters and Pinocchios, aluminum airplanes and gliders.

"Kids" Can't Peek

Not that any of this looks like a living room and decorated tree Christmas morning. This is a wholesaler's exhibit and little fellers are not allowed to peek.

Our excursion was held up—practically threatened with being completely sidetracked at the RCA home studio. With the aid of technicians we took a 10-year-old's instructions in staging a "Gangbuster" hour, with eerie sounds in the dark, a creaking door, a police whistle. . . .

Mark Harris, instructor for the moment, demonstrated the set. This consists of a compact cardboard table, a complete broadcasting station for the home, comprising a cabinet of sound effects which are duplicates in miniature of the appliances used in major studios. The set can be wired to send the youngsters' radio sketch through the home radio in another room in the house.

Thunder and Rain

"You're going home on a dark night," explained Mr. Harris. "You hear the rumble of thunder." (Business of rattling some peas or something in a toy balloon.) It rains. (Tilts a cannister and spills some pebbly "rain.") Comes a shrill whistle. (Blows police whistle.) You're in the dark. Can't see. You hear this. (Tilts a small round box and produces a distressed "moo.")

"Here comes a horseback rider. (Business of beating upon his breasts with two rubber hemispheres, like a split tennis ball.) And here comes a train. (Scratches a flat wire brush across a perforated metal plate.) And the train whistles. Now the wheels. (Twirls a pair of castors mounted like a merry-go-round.) And now we've reached the dam. (Rumbles another balloon to simulate the rush of water.) And now we close.

Dolls of All Periods

Dolls—attractive as they were—got scant notice after this hour. And dolls there are aplenty, beautiful, dressed, this year provided with "airplane luggage." One house shows a set of 30 dolls in historic costume from the Indian maid of 1492 to the "deb" of 1939.

Another doll, ready for her crib, in nightie and dressing gown, lisps.

"Now I lay me down to sleep . . ."

She can also recite "London Bridge" and four other poems.

Th show, and the market, is American this year, according to the sellers. This is a $30,000,000 business and this year is 99 per cent American. Japanese, German, and Czechoslovakian imports will total less than 1 per cent, officials said.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

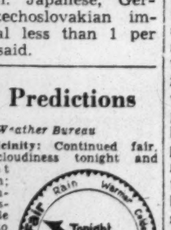
Boston and Vicinity: Continued fair, with scattered cloudiness tonight and Wednesday; not quite so warm; probability of thundershowers Thursday; gentle variable and southeast to southerly winds.

General New England on Thursday: Considerable indication of showers or thunderstorms, and moderately warm.

Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday; slightly cooler on the coast; scattered thunder showers Thursday.

Rhode Island and Vermont: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday; little change in temperature; scattered thunder showers Thursday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle variable winds becoming southeast or south and broken clouds tonight and Wednesday.



Official Temperatures

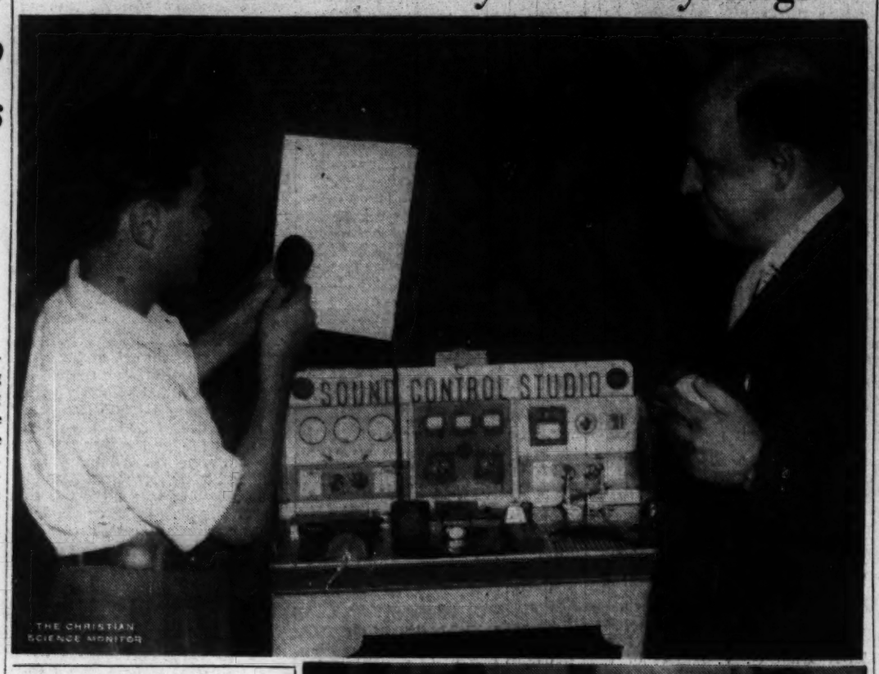
	A	B		A	B
Boston	75	80	Minneapolis	70	—
Bermuda	76	85	New Orleans	76	—
Chicago	73	—	New York	73	86
Denver	66	93	Norfolk	74	93
Helena	62	80	Philadelphia	77	88
Kansas City	76	—	St. Louis	74	—
Los Angeles	62	82	San Francisco	55	61
Miami	82	—	Washington	72	—

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., July 25.
B—Maximum, July 24.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 7:39 p. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Wednesday, 8:15 a. m.; height 8.4 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:42 p. m.

Dealers See Latest Styles in Playthings



By a Staff Photographer

At New England Toy Men's Week at Parker House

Top—Cyrus Harvey, Jr., of Newton, "broadcasts" a Gangbuster sketch with the aid of Mark Harris, toy specialist of the RCA Manufacturing Company of Camden, N. J.

Bottom—Miss Mae Le Beau with the Crown Toy Manufacturing Company's "Mutt," a very gentle dog.

Vermont Industry Improves

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., July 25—Definite improvement in Vermont industrial activity was reported by Howard E. Armstrong, Commissioner of Industries, upon his return from a State tour which took him to more than 60 manufacturing plants. Business, he said, is particularly good with machine shops, foundries, underwear factories, small tool manufacturing plants, and shops making wooden ware products, textiles, veneer, wood novelties, and brushes.

Factual proof of the improvement is also shown by a report of the State Unemployment Compensation Department, which reports a total of $3,573,350 collected from industrial employers up to July 1, of which $2,475,225 is yet available for benefits. This indicates that in recent months steady employment has continued to swell the reserve funds.

In the Springfield and Windsor areas business is improving in machine and machine tool manufacturing plants. The former town, particularly, is experiencing a return of prosperity due to the vast rearmament programs of this and and other countries. The largest plants there manufacture machines and machine tools used in the manufacture of airpanes, war machinery of various kinds and munitions. A substantial amount of this business is with foreign countries, largely Britain, France, and Russia. The Jones and Lamson plant, which has recently developed new improved machinery used in the manufacture of airplanes, is building an addition to the plant estimated to cost at least $300,000. Equipped, the total may reach a half million dollars.

Mr. Armstrong said he was particularly impressed by the high morale of labor and the cordial relations apparently existing between employer and employee. "I saw no evidence of a sour note anywhere so far as labor was concerned," he declared.

Easing Farm Credits

A move for easier credit for Vermont farmers is being made in agricultural circles as a result of a recent report of the State Agricultural Land Use Committee which showed about 50 per cent of the total number of farms in Vermont to be mortgaged. The percentage rises to 90 per cent in the case of commercial farms while the total number of mortgaged farms was placed at 13,200. The average farm mortgage debt was reported to be about $2,500.

In many communities where farmers are forced to buy on installment plans or to buy on open account from their merchants and pay high rates of interest, their banks have relatively large reserves of cash or have loaned at much lower rate of interest than the farmer is paying. Interest on indebtedness does not fluctuate as violently as does the price of farm products. Difficulty of obtaining bank loans for agricultural purposes is one of the problems Vermont farm organizations are attempting to solve. Among action being taken is work on a proposal that the Farm Security Administration be allowed to extend credit on real estate as well as personal property to deserving farm operators.

Geologic Relic Lost

A proposal to acquire the Cobble Hill area in the Town of Milton, described by geologists as the "finest and most spectacular" evidence in Vermont of the Champlain glacial lake, has been abandoned. Negotiations for an option on the property with a view to purchase with funds raised through public subscription were started with Gov. George D. Aiken's consent, immediately after Prof. Richard Lougee, of Colby College, wrote the Governor protesting despoliation of the Cobble Hill gravel beach.

High price, $3,000, was the principal barrier to purchase. The matter was believed definitely closed when the State Planning Board at its last meeting failed to take any action on the project.

Association of Colored Women Opens Convention in Boston

More than 1,000 Negro women from all parts of the country are gathered in Boston this week for the 21st Biennial Convention of the National Association of Colored Women, Inc., Mrs. Jennie D. Moton of Virginia, president, with headquarters at Symphony Hall. Held jointly with this meeting is the convention of the National Association of Colored Girls, meeting at Horticultural Hall.

For the purpose of advancing and uplifting women of her race, Mrs. Josephine St. Pierre Ruffin of Boston, wife of the first Negro judge in the country, sent out the call to organize this association in 1895. In 1896 the organization held its first meeting in Washington under its present title. Today the Association has 50,000 members with branches in 44 states. Dr. Crabath Simpson of Boston was one of the charter members who is taking an active part in the present convention as publicity chairman.

The principal questions being considered at the meetings this week will be the improvement of the home, welfare and protection of the child, interracial relations, women in industry, according to Miss Irene M. Gaines of Chicago, historian of the Association, when seen at Symphony Hall.

"We are interesting ourselves especially in the conditions under which women work," said Miss Gaines, "and we also are emphasizing the question of peace. Many professions are represented by the women here. Among the delegates are lawyers, doctors of medicine, doctors of science, doctors of philosophy, writers, dentists, musicians and many others with degrees from prominent universities. We feel that this Association has encouraged women of our race to branch out and improve themselves in every direction."

The group has its largest and strongest representation in Illinois, Miss Gaines said. Ohio is next and Texas third. The main departments of the organization are: 1—Mother, Home and Child. 2—Industry. 3—The Phyllis Wheaton Centers, which correspond to Y. W. C. A. branches throughout the country.

The National Association of Colored Girls is sponsored by the senior organization to train young girls to take their places in the parent organization. Mrs. Lucy Hart Smith of Lexington, Ky., is its National Supervisor. The young group will give the program in Symphony Hall tonight for the older group.

Dry Wells Tell Story of July's Long Drought

Weather Bureau is wary, but admits possibility of scattered showers not too far away.

With the mercury in Boston thermometers climbing into the eighties today and humidity at 71 per cent, city dwellers mopping their damp brows, and farmers looking at parched fields, all alike wished for less moisture in the air and more falling on the ground in the form of refreshing showers. The City Hall closed at 1 p. m.—leaving only a skeleton force—on orders of Acting Mayor George Murray.

The most encouraging words which G. Harold Noyes of the Boston Weather Bureau was able to give them, however, were "possible scattered or general thundershowers on Thursday." Otherwise the forecast read much the same as during the past few days of the long drought—"continued fair with scattered cloudiness tonight and tomorrow."

No Dust Storms Due

Bureau of Agriculture experts in Boston stated today that there is no danger of dust storms in New England because of the presence of widespread vegetation.

Officials at the Massachusetts State College reported that the month so far has been the driest July in a century. Pasturage is becoming short and there has been practically no second cutting of hay—so that the necessity of buying feed for dairy cattle may result in a rise in the price of milk, according to William Casey, Massachusetts Commissioner of Agriculture.

Some Mills Handicapped

A check of 171 observation wells in Connecticut by officials of a WPA-sponsored survey project, showed that in some places ground water levels have dropped 11 feet since March. Ten of the wells are completely dry—four of them for the first time in the knowledge of the survey.

Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Connecticut reported the largest losses from forest fires and from the wilting of growing crops. Low streams were forcing some mills to plan to use auxiliary power, or close down. Parts of Maine and most of Vermont were still moist enough to withstand several more days of drought without serious damage.

Charles F. Brooks, meteorologist at Harvard's Blue Hills Observatory, described the drought as "unusual, but by no means exceptional." It is due, he said, to "large high pressure areas stalled over the northeast section of North America, perhaps because of the coldness of the Labrador Current."

Cambridge Loan For Welfare Hit

The Cambridge City Council refused by an 8 to 7 vote last night to pass for a second reading a $465,000 10-year loan order for the Welfare Department—in spite of the urgent request of Mayor John W. Lyons. Instead, the Council voted to refer the order to the Finance Committee and—in the face of the Mayor's announced intention of calling a special meeting of the Council on Thursday if no action were taken—agreed to meet at 5 p. m. today as the Finance Committee for discussion of the loan order.

Included in the funds in question is a sum of about $300,000 for mothers' aid, old age assistance, fuel costs and cash payments to relief recipients. Urging speedy action on the order, Mayor Lyons stated that the Welfare Department is "in grave need of funds," with only sufficient money on hand to last three weeks.

The Council did pass to second reading, without debate, a five-year loan order for $500,000 street construction work, which was also requested by the Mayor.

Hat Concern Fined; Labor Act Violation

Fines of $2,500 apiece were assessed against two officials of the Charles Kartigner Hat Company of North Bow Street, Milford today for violation of the Fair Labor Standards Act. The firm is described as the largest maker of women's hats in the country.

Carroll Hixon, Superintendent, and Charles D. Hixon, manager, were charged with falsification of records, failure to keep true records, failing to pay the minimum wage of 25 cents an hour required by law, and with making shipments of goods in interstate commerce produced by labor not under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Federal Judge Francis J. W. Ford, in levying the fine, said the case constituted a deliberate attempt to cheat employees out of their rightful earnings. Assistant U. S. Attorney Marvin K. Coles, who prosecuted the case, informed the Court the firm had made restitution of $2,182 to 157 employees.

Lottery Racket; Air of Mystery Covers Hearing

With much whisking of witnesses up back elevators, much slipping in and out of doors, and hurried whispered conferences in the corridors, the 11th floor of Boston's Federal Building took on the atmosphere of an E. Phillips Oppenheim thriller today as U. S. Attorney Edmund J. Brandon pushed forward with telling a Grand Jury all about what he described as a $20,000,000 fake lottery racket.

Just who his witnesses were today, Mr. Brandon wasn't telling, but he did divulge that no less an important business figure than Owen D. Young would appear Thursday at the Government's request. It was understood Mr. Young had complained that his name was used without his permission for the promotion of a lottery.

Mr. Brandon said he would complete the testimony of 20 witnesses by tonight, and that affairs were going so swimmingly the Grand Jury might return indictments against defendants in various parts of the country by next Monday.

In the meantime, today, it appeared that Boston police had been reading accounts of the prevalence of lotteries, for it was announced that a special detail of six plainclothes men had been assigned to Newspaper Row to observe activities, if any, of gamblers.

Fog Continues To Delay Ships

Dense fog continued to seep along Massachusetts shores today, impeding shipping and interfering with the search made by three Coast Guard vessels for the cabin cruiser Clambo—missing since it sailed from Provincetown at 11 a. m. yesterday until it finally appeared at Scituate this morning at 11:20 o'clock.

At 8 a. m. today at Deer Island Light in the Lower Harbor "no observation" was reported. At 11 a. m. there was visibility of one mile at that point and of 100 yards at Scituate.

The liner President Hayes was forced to anchor outside the harbor. No word was received from the Lemuel Burrows, bringing a cargo of coal from Norfolk, Va., to Boston, since it anchored yesterday on Handkerchief Shoal, and it was presumed to be remaining at that point.

Eastern Steamship Lines vessels from New York and Saint John, New Brunswick, arrived practically on time, despite the fog. The Steel Pier, also, sailed for its usual daily trip to Provincetown on schedule.

The Coast Guard cutter Cayuga picked up the disabled dragger Mildred Silva in Massachusetts Bay and was towing it through the fog this morning toward Provincetown.

Modified Sales Tax Plan Opposed by Taxation Head

Advocates of a 2 per cent sales tax as a means of balancing Massachusetts' first biennial budget were divided today over a plan of Christian A. Herter (R), Speaker of the House of Representatives, for a modified 2 per cent sales tax which would exempt food and minor items of clothing.

On the one hand, Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, for six years a leading advocate of the sales tax for State revenue purposes, announced his opposition to Speaker Herter's modifications as too costly to administer; while Harry C. Fabyan, President of the Savings Bank Association of Boston, through the Boston Taxpayers' Alliance gave his unqualified support to the Herter plan.

But, if the advocates of a tax on purchases were split by the proposal made by Mr. Herter before a caucus of Republican House members yesterday afternoon, opponents of a general sales tax were united in condemning the plan as "the same tax under a different name."

Daniel Bloomfield, Manager of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, assailed the proposed exemptions as "nothing but bait with which to catch the support of the unwary; they will fool no one." His views were echoed by Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

At the State House, the Herter proposal, designed to raise $37,500,000 in two years, along with $10,000,000 which he suggested be obtained through a 10 to 15 per cent surtax on all State income taxes, and $2,500,000 through additional levies on hard liquor and on dog racing, was being given serious attention by members of the House Ways and Means Committee.

A report by this Committee on the vital question of taxation is expected to be made very shortly to the House of Representatives. Many members believe it will be made tomorrow. There was some talk of a report this afternoon, but the House adjourned for the day shortly after 2 p. m., making this impossible.

The issue in the Committee, at the moment, appears to be between the Herter sales tax plan and the 10-point program put forward several months ago by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, calling for increases in the income tax, gasoline tax, liquor, and dog racing, and new taxes on cigarettes.

Each program is estimated to raise a total of $55,000,000 in the biennium 1939-40.

In the belief that the Committee will report in favor of the Herter sales tax-surtax plan, House members were busy in the corridors and committee rooms today discussing it. One group was hopeful the sales tax plan could be passed, if a roll call is avoided. Another group—unsympathetic with the plan—sought written pledges from 30 members that they would demand a roll call and thus make passage difficult.

The unlooked-for opposition of Mr. Long to the Herter plan was based on his contention that the modified sales tax is so complicated by its numerous exemptions that it will cost $1,200,000 a year to administer, whereas a general sales tax, he estimated, would cost about $375,000 a year.

The Tax Commissioner made it clear he still favors a flat sales tax in order to balance State income and outgo; but he offered a novel type of concession to the poor today in an attempt to meet the argument of sales tax opponents that it would bear most heavily on those least able to pay.

Permit the poor, he urged, in effect, to file with the State evidence of thee amount of sales taxes they have paid and then allow the State to refund to them the full amount of such taxes. In his plan, he left to the Legislature the delicate problem of defining who are the poor.

State to Maintain M. D. C. Highways

The Boston Metropolitan District will be relieved of the cost of maintaining M. D. C. highways under legislation adopted by the Senate today after heated debate.

The legislation continues a policy established last year when the M. D. C. highways of 25 feet in width or more were maintianed through revenue diverted from the State highway fund.

The annual cost is approximately $500,000.

The roads in question are those which Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston and other city and town officials claim are parts of State highways which should be maintained by State highway money.

The Republican party was considerably split on the issue, with many Republican Senators outside the district arguing against the bill. However, a combination of Democratic Senators of the Boston area, plus the Republican strength, put the bill across.

Eight Freight Cars Sink in Harbor

Boston's waterfront had its problem this morning, nearly as perplexing a marine engineering question as that facing the Navy in its efforts to raise the Squalus; for this concerns eight railroad freight cars, presently under 28 feet of harbor water off Mystic Pier 47.

They took to the water in an impromptu sort of way last Sunday afternoon, right off the dock, plop, plop, one right after the other, eight of them.

Most of yesterday was occupied in discussions of how to return the cars to their normal habitat, so people might resume the fanciful custom of speculating on the glamorous places whence come the cars of the Santa e, the Grand Trunk the Nickel Plate, and even the cars of the New York, New Haven and Hartford, which—though common—at least have a name that is charming to roll around under the tongue.

Today the question was decided. The McKie Lighter Company will send divers down to put slings under the cars, make sure they are uncoupled, and then lift them one by one with a crane. The lighter men hope it's as easy as it sounds.

Use of South Shore Stations Asked

While the web of legalities concerning the New Haven's closing of its South Shore stations grows ever more complex, one step toward solution appeared possible today as Assistant Attorney General Edward Pecce of Massachusetts said he would ask the State Public Utilities Commission to order the road to reopen all the 88 stations closed a year and a half ago. If the Commission should agree to such an order, it would act in direct contradiction to an order issued soon after the closing by Federal District Judge Carroll C. Hincks of New Haven, Conn.

The question of jurisdiction—whether the Federal Judge was within his rights to approve the closing, or whether the State Utilities Commission is empowered to order reopening—is pending before the United States Supreme Court.

Boston to Borrow on Tax Titles?

Boston's borrowing against tax titles would reach $10,400,000—the highest figure ever reached by tax title notes in this city—in an order sent to the City Council yesterday by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin asking for an additional $2,000,000 of borrowings.

The process of borrowing against tax titles means that the City borrows money from the State against the titles to land which it has foreclosed for nonpayment of taxes. The loans come from the State Treasurer.

In the last three years, Boston has borrowed on more than 50 per cent of all the tax titles issued to the cities and towns in Massachusetts. The significance of this percentage may be gathered from the fact that Boston represents only 25 per cent of the total assessed valuation in the Commonwealth.

Two Licenses Called 'Legal' but 'Crazy'

The new fad of attaching so-called "foreign" number license plates to automobiles is legal unless these plates confuse or interfere with the reading of the Massachusetts registration plates, Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, ruled yesterday.

The Goodwin ruling had been requested by the Springfield branch office of the Registry because of the increasing popularity of the new fad of carrying more than one plate.

Mr. Goodwin stated "if the cars bearing the so-called foreign plates are registered in Massachusetts and carry Massachusetts plates, and if foreign plates are not of the same color, and not calculated to confuse anyone, the Registry has no right to prevent the use of such plates." Commenting on the fad, Mr. Goodwin characterized it as "crazy."

Callahan Ouster Believed Imminent

Predictions that Gov. Leverett Saltonstall will submit his recommendations for the removal of William F. Callahan, State Commissioner of Public Works, to the Council Wednesday, were current today with observers predicting the ouster vote will be either 6 to 3 or 8 to 1.

A memorandum containing an outline of the Governor's conclusions on the testimony taken during the eight days of public hearings on the ouster, was being prepared by him yesterday in order to be ready, it was expected, for submission to the Council tomorrow.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 10.

Movies

Brookline Village—
Paul Muni and Bette Davis in "Juarez," 2, 5:35, 9:10. Also "Fisherman's Wharf," with Bobby Breen. 4:05, 7:45.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Daughters Courageous," withe John Garfield, the Lane Sisters, and Gale Page. Fenway: 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:15, 6:15, 9:25. Also "Code of the Secret Service," with Ronald Reagan. Fenway: 2:50, 5:45, 8:40. Paramount: 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:20.

Normandie—
"Broadway Serenade," with Jeannette MacDonald and Lew Ayres. Also "Alexander Graham Bell," with Don Ameche and Loretta Young.

Keith Memorial—
"I Stole a Million," featuring George Raft and Claire Trevor. 11:38 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:30. "Good Girls Go to Paris," featuring Melvyn Douglas and Joan Blondell. 10:05 a. m., 1:05, 4, 6:55, 9:55.

Uptown—
"Sorority House," with Anne Shirley and James Ellison. 2:50, 5:45, 8:40. Also "Invitation to Happiness," with Fred MacMurray and Irene Dunne. 1, 4, 6:55, 9:50.

R. K. O. Boston—
Bette Davis in "Of Human Bondage." 9:30 a. m., 12:43, 3:49, 6:55, 10:01. Also "Lost Squadron." 11:10 a. m., 2:16, 5:32, 8:28.

South Station Theater—
"The New York World's Fair," "Popular Astronomy," Floyd Gibbons' Thrill story, "Lives in Peril," "How to Play Tennis," latest newsreels and other shorts

Tremont—
"Sweethearts," with Jeannette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. Also "Gateway," with Don Ameche. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Metropolitan—
Sonja Henie and Tyrone Power in "Second Fiddle." 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Also "It Could Happen to You," with Stuart Erwin and Gloria Stuart. 11:40 a. m., 2:38, 5:30, 8:30.

Scollay and Modern—
"Man About Town," with Jack Benny and Dorothy Lamour. Scollay: 10 a.m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50. Modern: 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 3:56, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Grand Jury Secrets," with John Howard, William Frawley, Harvey Stephens and Gail Patrick. Scollay: 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:35. Modern: 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:30.

University—
"Lucky Night," with Myrna Loy and Robert Taylor. 3:10, 6:25, 9:40. Also "Tell No Tales," with Melvyn Douglas. 1:50, 5:05, 8:20. Tomorrow: Grace Moore in "One Night of Love." Also "Always Goodbye," with Herbert Marshall and Barbara Stanwyck.

Repertory—
"Private Number," with Loretta Young and Robert Taylor. Also "Paris Honeymoon," with Bing Crosby. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Trans-Lux—
"San Francisco," with Clark Gable and Jeannette MacDonald. 10:50 a. m., 2:15, 5:50, 9:25. Also "There's That Woman Again" featuring Melvyn Douglas, 9:40 a. m., 1, 4:20, 8.

Coolidge Corner—
"Blind Alley," featuring Ralph Bellamy and Chester Morris, 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "East Side of Heaven," with Joan Blondell, Bing Crosby and Mischa Auer, 3:35, 6:40, 9:50.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Cary Grant and Jean Arthur in "Only Angels Have Wings." Also "The Movies March On." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

State and Orpheum—
"On Borrowed Time," starring Lionel Barrymore and Cedric Hardwicke. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:15. Also Ann Sothern and Robert Young in "Maisie." Both theaters: 11:20 a. m., 2:30, 5:45, 8:55.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Esplanade Concert

Acoustic Shell, Charles River Embankment, 8:30—
1. Symphony No. 7 in A major, Op. 92 ..... Beethoven
I. Poco sostenuto: Vivace
II. Allegretto
III. Scherzo: Presto
IV. Allegro con brio
Interval
2. Overture to "The Barber of Seville" ..... Rossini
3. "Meditation" from "Thais" ..... Massenet
Solo violin: Gaston Elcus
4. Suite "La Source" ..... Delibes
a. Scarf Dance b. Love Scene
c. Variation d. Circassian Dance
5. Prayer of Thanksgiving ..... Valerius

Music

Sanders Theater, Harvard University—
Last concert of the Harvard Summer Series by the Commonwealth Federal Orchestra and Chorus. Concert version of Gounod's "Faust." Armand Baldendonck, conductor. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Esplanade Concert

Acoustic Shell, Charles River Embankment, 10:30 a. m.—
THIRD AND FINAL CHILDREN'S CONCERT

Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common—
Concert by The Boston Federal Band. Alfonso D'Avino, conductor. 12 noon.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Colonial Portraits by Miss Maginnis, 11 a. m.

Battle for State Wage Law Goes on Despite Delay on Bill

Organized labor was prepared today to reopen the fight for passage this year of a state wages and hours bill to parallel the Federal Act, although the House of Representatives yesterday voted to send the proposal to a study commission and to delay action on the actual bill for two years.

Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, stated that the study proposal must go to the Joint Rules Committee and when the Committee reports, his organization will fight to substitute the wages and hours legislation.

"The measure is far from dead at the present session," he said, "because we only need to make up a margin of 12 votes inasmuch as the House voted for the study proposal 116 to 104. We will substitute the bill despite the fact that the Governor's support is obviously missing.

"The recommendation from the Governor in his inaugural message for a good wages and hours act was obviously a mere political gesture to the people who cast the votes."

This is the second time that the Republican Party has failed to go through with either the Governor's original proposals or the Republican platform.

Several weeks ago the G. O. P. members deserted the bill to provide for state regulation of private employment agencies, although the Republican platform contained such a plank. Organized labor is certain to make such legislature failure a major issue in the November, 1940, election campaign.

Meanwhile, another gubernatorial proposal was defeated in the House. This proposal was to close the State Teachers Colleges at Worcester, North Adams, Hyannis and Westfield for economy purposes. The opposing vote was 89 to 54. At the same time the House voted down a substitute proposal gradually shutting down four teachers colleges by 1942 by allowing no more entering classes starting this year.

The House sent the entire problem to the State Commissioner of Education for study.

In the Senate a bill was passed to be engrossed under which the redistricting of Representative districts will be placed in the hands of commissions appointed by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall instead of the regular County Commissioners. This move is designed to protect the present Republican strength in the House. In one or two counties Democrats might be able to block Republican plans if the redistricting is done by the County Commissioners.

Sherwood L. Rowland

WATERBURY, Conn., July 25 (AP)—City Comptroller Sherwood L. Rowland, who passed on here last night, had much to do with a Grand Jury investigation of city affairs and the subsequent conspiracy trial here.

The first Republican to hold office here in over a decade, Mr. Rowland won the Comptrollership in the 1937 election from the incumbent, Daniel J. Leary, by 33 votes. About 40,000 votes were cast.

Soon after he took office on Jan. 1, 1938, Mr. Rowland reported he was unable to find many City records he said should have been in the files and he demanded an investigation.

Later a special Grand Jury was summoned and sat until May 19, 1938, when it filed a report charging the Mayor, Mr. Leary and 25 others had conspired to defraud the City.

The trial of 20 of the accused is now nearing a close after having been in progress since last Nov. 29.

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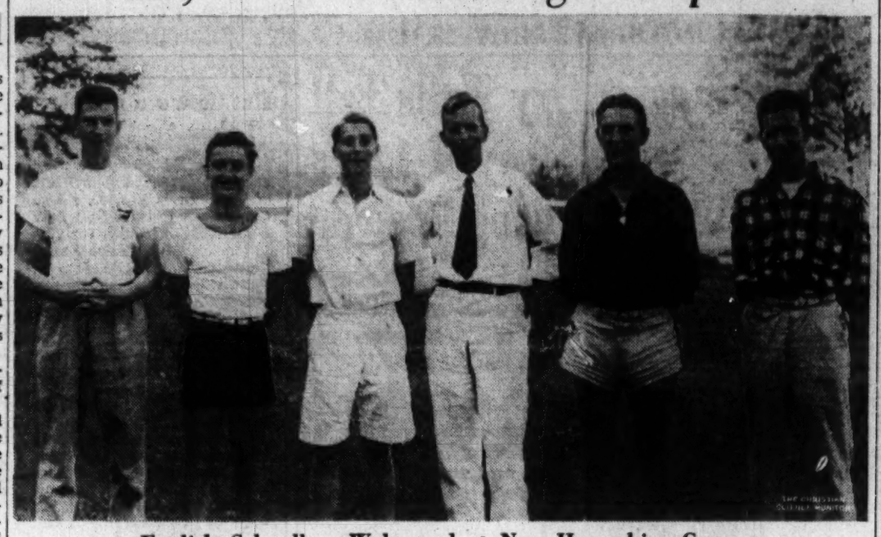
Oh, To Be an Exchange Camper!



English Schoolboy Welcomed at New Hampshire Camp

Left to right: Monroe W. Evans, University of New Hampshire; Roger Noden, Norwich University; Duncan Forbes, Croydon, England; Arthur W. Evans, Camp Wonalancet, Eaton Center, N. H.; Norman B. Grant, Lawrence Academy, Groton, Mass.; Carl Strode, Principal, Sarasota, Florida, High School.

British 'Exchange' Youth Goes Camping

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EATON CENTER, N. H.—The Union Jack flew side by side with the Stars and Stripes for the first time in the 18-year history of Camp Wonalancet here, and the camp bugles and campers joined in familiar British and American songs to honor the arrival as a hands-across-the-sea camper of Duncan Forbes, schoolboy from Bryantston School, Blandsford, Dorset, England.

This probably marks the first instance of an English schoolboy accepting a specific invitation to come over for a typical camping season with American schoolboys, and may well be the forerunner of a concerted effort by camps for both American boys and girls to develop the "exchange camper" idea as tending to offset the distance between the two nations represented in the width of the Atlantic Ocean.

Duncan Forbes sailed on the Britannic from Southampton and arrived in New York July 16. He was met at the pier by Monroe Evans, son of the owner of Camp Wonalancet and, before taking a bus for Boston "because you see the country better—and you see more of it—by bus than by train," thence to Conway and Eaton Center, they spent a couple of days in New York, visiting the World's Fair—in particular the British Empire Pavilion and the Sports Center, the Empire State Building, Radio City and the American Museum of Natural History, on the theory that Duncan might as well keep up with his full quota of "discovering America" as he went along.

Interested in Press

He is interested in journalism, pretty well informed about the technical difference between its practice as a profession in Great Britain and in the United States. He got his first first-hand experience with the American brand, coming up the bay, when a ships' news man interviewed him, and a photographer took his picture. Naturally they asked him what he thought of the skyline and, naturally, about all he could say was, "It's almost unbelievable, isn't it?"

Inasmuch as this probably marks the first instance of putting the "exchange camper" idea into practice at a New England camp—and perhaps at any camp in the United States—and since it is an idea which may very well take hold in other camps another season, it is of interest to learn how the plan for young Forbes to come to America originally took shape.

"During the summer of 1938," says Arthur W. Evans, owner of the camp, who initiated the whole thing, "I received a more or less casual visit from Philip Smithells of the University College of the Southwest, Exeter, England. He took rather a liking to the look of things with us and I invited him to camp with us a few days. He was very much impressed with our camp activities, for they offered many points of contrast with holiday camping as it is known among English schoolboys. We urged him to feel free to roam about at will, asking as many questions as he could think of pertaining to American methods of camp operation, program, and so on.

Forbes Chosen

"When it came time for him to leave, I extended through him an invitation for any boy who might be selected by him in England to be the guest of Wonalancet campers during the 1939 season. There was a slight time element to be considered, as the English preparatory schools kept open until the end of July, whereas our American boys have already been in camp almost a month by that time. However, young Forbes was able to rearrange his time schedule, to get here in mid-July, with the prospect of having two months or so in which to "get the hang of" the United States.

"Early in February I received a letter from G. V. Morris of the Bryantston School in Dorset, who is the Master in charge of holiday activities for that school of some three hundred boys, and in May we learned that Duncan Forbes had been decided upon as the boy who would visit us.

"Young Forbes is the son of Dr. Alec Forbes of South Croydon, and a young man of unusually broad interests in people and places. During the past 18 years we have had many interesting boys and young men with us, including boys from South America, India, and Canada, as well as from every State in the United States; but this is the first time we have had the privilege of entertaining a student from one of the preparatory schools of the British Isles, and we feel that, whereas we may have knowledge and ideas of interest to be transmitted through association with him, he will also bring to us a better understanding of the things that British schoolboys are thinking and hoping, in these highly interesting times."

Possible Side Trips

Confronted on the pier with the responsibility of getting himself through the Customs on his own, and free to go and come on American soil, the boy showed every evidence of familiarity with tourist red tape. The Customs people kept him waiting quite a while before they got along to him, but when they did bend their attention to him he made it surprisingly easy for them, a fact summed up thus by a fellow traveler: "Well, that boy may never have been to the States before, but he certainly knows how to save himself luggage-bother. Two months in the States, and everything he needs packed in two suitcases!"

Three Governors Called Violators Of Pardon Laws

(Continued from Page 1)

ber in which several Governors have ignored the present laws on the statute books. . . . These specimen cases are taken up at random. They are not an exhaustive list and they show how careless of obeying our statutes the Executive Department has become in the matter of pardoning criminals."

Provisions of the new pardon legislation were fully outlined before the Committee by Senator Jarvis Hunt (R) of North Attleboro and Chairman of the Special Commission. It would require a lawyer representing a parole or pardon seeker to file a sworn statement that he was acting with the written consent of the prisoner. Lawyers would be required to set down the amount of their fees, the nature of services rendered, and other information. Revocations could be made in case of fraud, of misstatements made in petitions, or of concealment or misrepresentation of any existing fact.

Good Effect

Senator Hunt maintained that if the new legislation is passed, it will have an immediate good effect on the morale of prison life in general. There is widespread unrest and dissatisfaction now, he said, because most prisoners believe that the only way to secure a pardon is to buy it.

Representative Philip G. Bowker (R) of Brookline, a member of the Special Commission, told the Committee that with the ample evidence assembled of money passing for pardons, the proposed legislation is in the public interest. He expressed the hope that the Legislature would pass the new laws before prorogation, adding that a constitutional amendment would require from four to six years.

Observers at the State House were somewhat sceptical as to the effectiveness of the new legislation, even if passed. They pointed out that there is no constitutional requirement for a petition in the case of a pardon. Hence, a Governor could still pardon prisoners by executive order without their cases being subjected to public scrutiny.

The special Commission Investigating Pardons and Paroles will conduct a hearing tomorrow morning at which Commissioner A. H. MacCormick of the New York City Department of Correction will testify. It is expected that the Commission's work will be extended by the receipt of an additional $8,000 in its budget. The House voted the sum recently, cutting $2,000 from the $10,000 asked for by the Commission. Today, the Senate Ways and Means Committee reported favorably on the appropriation.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, July 26

1:00 WORL 920kc
1:00 WMEX 1500kc

Early American Prints

The Arts in Massachusetts

In the far-reaching plan to show New England art for the pleasure and edification of visitors, who may have come on from the New York World's Fair, the museums of New England have done a creditable job. No two exhibitions have treated the same subject; yet all of them taken in the aggregate show the quality of taste prevailing in this vicinity and the substantial artistic achievement in our historic past.

The Worcester Art Museum, though dismantled in part for reconstruction, has an exhibition of early graphic art of New England. The material is enlightening and amusing, and it proves to be particularly interesting for its information on early usage, decorum, wit, and craftsmanship. For the colonials, graphic art in the main was functional, serving some daily need. The content of early prints may be literary or pictorial; it may be a mixture of both. Then there did not exist the positive cleavage between the two. We today have set firm boundaries about the categories, calling this pictorial, that programmatic, this commercial, that fine art. And yet, as we look closely at tradesmen's cards, certificates, bill heads, pictorial diatribes, caricatures, and illustrations of the colonial and early republican era, we realize that artistry is ubiquitous, that it lends itself flexibly to various uses, and that finally it refuses to be confined within the limits of scholarly classification. We find also that early Americans were not so much lacking in good taste and interest in artistic forms as is commonly believed.

The prints on view were chosen from the collections of the American Antiquarian Society, and from the Goodspeed Collection at the Worcester Art Museum. They cover the period from the seventeenth century to the Civil War. Shown altogether are 85 examples by 33 print-makers.

The graphic artist of the past rarely devoted all his time to engraving. Diverse were the other forms of employment which may have occupied him. There was wanting, consequently, complete skill in practice of the medium. The Worcester Museum points out in the excellent introduction to its catalogue that the exhibition has been selected primarily for its bearing on life in New England. The earliest examples are woodcuts, attributed to John Foster and including a portrait of Richard Mather. Of Cotton Mather there is a portrait in mezzotint, executed by Peter Pelham, who introduced this process into the colonies to which he had come from England to seek a livelihood. English derivation is fairly common in the exhibits, and even the German sources of the English are discernible.

There are many interesting line engravings, including two by Paul Revere, "The Rescinders" and "A View of the Year 1765," in which the Stamp Act is symbolized as a dragon. In line engraving also are amusing trade cards, a table of coinage, certificates, and portraits such as those of John Hancock, Joseph Warren, and George Washington. There are stipple engravings (executed with dots instead of lines) by Edward Savage and Robert Field. Lithography, invented in 1798, soon became popular in America where it was commonly used for the popular distribution of everyday, or genre, subjects. Several of the Civil War scenes by Winslow Homer are included, also six Campaign Sketches.

The pictures of the republican era become less fanciful, less pompous, less British. While earlier artisans delighted in imaginative expansion, overcharged allegory, and ornamental flourishes, later printmakers proved more concise and realistic. Wherever Americans express themselves, however, they transmit something of their peculiar native philosophy.

D. A.

Stage and Screen

Miss Barrymore's Plans

Ethel Barrymore expects to be doing another centenarian role next season—as a 97 year old woman on a South African farm, if exact figures must be given—in Noel Langley's play, "The Farm of Three Echoes." A five weeks' preliminary tour is planned to start in Princeton, N. J., on Oct. 21, and continue through Columbus, Dayton, Indianapolis, Detroit, Washington, Pittsburgh, and Baltimore.

'Abe Lincoln' Film

James Wong Howe has been assigned to direct the photography for the film version of "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," joining John Cromwell, director, with whom he worked in "Algiers." Among the players cast for the film are Rose Hobart, Gene Lockhart, Harvey Stephens, Minor Watson, Alan Baxter, and Aldrich Bowker.

Orson Welles for Movies

HOLLYWOOD, July 25 (AP)—Orson Welles of the stage and radio signed a contract with RKO-Radio Pictures, Inc., yesterday to make one picture a year. He will star and produce.

Real Estate Sales Net Boston Profit

A profit of about $3,000 was made by Boston in the sale of 66 parcels of foreclosed real estate to the Boston Housing Authority for $45,770.

The property was scattered through Roxbury, South Boston, and Charlestown in four areas where housing projects are soon to rise.

The Housing Authority was the only bidder for the land, most of which has been denuded of buildings, and some of which has been gathering taxes for from five to 15 years. Computed on a basis of legal charges, taxes due, and interest, the 66 parcels were valued at $42,240. The auction was conducted in the office of Daniel M. Driscoll, Custodian of Foreclosed Real Estate for the City.

There are only five tenants now occupying any of the newly purchased properties and they will be moved by the Housing Authority.

Business Is Good!

Our Prices Are Low—
Our Cars Are "Right"

'37 Lincoln Zephyr D. L. Coupe	$585
'37 Lincoln Zephyr Fordor, radio	595
'38 Ford Club Coupe	585
'38 Ford D. L. Fordor	575
'36 Chrysler Airflow Sedan, Radio	465
'37 Dodge Touring Sedan	445
'36 Ford Fordor, Trunk	315

HOOVER MOTORS
MOTOR MART, PARK SQ.
HUB 7100 OPEN EVENINGS
BOSTON

ALBIANI

ALBIANI CAFETERIA
Fine Foods at Lowest Prices
151 Huntington Ave.
Next to Mechanics Building
7 OTHER CAFETERIAS LOCATED IN BOSTON

BAILEY'S CLEANSERS and DYERS
26 West Street BOSTON Hub 3175
608 Beacon Street BOSTON Ken. 3838

HOT WEATHER Food Buys

Here is an exceptional list of quality food buys for warm weather. Don't spend needless hours in your hot kitchen. Serve ready prepared foods. Look over this advertisement and buy now!

LIBBY'S CORNED BEEF
All clear meat. No waste. Ideal for luncheons or picnic sandwiches. America's largest seller.
2 12 oz. tins 33¢

FINAST TOMATO JUICE
Crushed from red ripe tomatoes.
3 24 oz. tins 23¢

Whole Apricots
Unpeeled Variety in Heavy Syrup
3 No. 1 tins 25¢ 2 No. 2½ tins 27¢

EVANGELINE MILK 4 tall tins 25¢

You Can Save TIME and MONEY when Buying these BAKERY BARGAINS

In any First National you will see on display the finest assortment of fresh bread, cake, rolls and specialties that money can buy.

ORANGE CAKE	FRESH FRUIT	each 12½¢
DOUGHNUTS	Large Size Plain, Sugared	2 doz. 25¢
PAN BISCUITS		pkg. 9¢
SPONGE LAYERS		each 15¢
FRANKFURT ROLLS		pkg. of 10 12¢
MARBLE CAKE		each 15¢
ENGLISH MUFFINS		pkg. 14¢
PARKER HOUSE ROLLS		pkg. 10¢

White Spray CORN FLAKES--WHEAT PUFFS or RICE PUFFS
Summer cereals that are noted for their excellence. Your choice,
pkg. 5¢

Sweet Mixed PICKLES
Royal Brand. A real quality food value.
quart jar 21¢

NBC JULY CRACKER SALE

SALTINAS	1 lb. pkg.	21¢
GRAHAMS	1 lb. pkg.	18¢
ROYAL LUNCH	1 lb. pkg.	21¢
PREMIUMS	1 lb. pkg.	15¢
CROWN PILOT	1 lb. pkg.	21¢
SNAPAROONS	1 lb. bulk	15¢

Mirabel Pure Orange MARMALADE		1 lb. jar 15¢	2 lb. jar 25¢
FRENCH'S MUSTARD			9 oz. jar 10¢
SARDINES	UNDERWOOD Maine Variety	3 tins	17¢
CRYSTALINE SALT		2 1 lb. cans	13¢
CALO Dog or Cat Food		4 1 lb. tins	29¢
BURNETT'S VANILLA			2 oz. bot. 25¢
WHITE SOAP	Pure Floating	6 bars	19¢
BAKED BEANS	FINAST	2 23 oz. tins	23¢
GRAPEFRUIT Juice	Sweetened or Natural	2 46 oz. tins	25¢
MAYONNAISE	FINAST Fancy Quality		quart jar 35¢
BELMONT Salad Dressing			quart jar 25¢
GRAPEFRUIT	FINAST Fancy Sections	3 No. 2 tins	25¢
BEVERAGES	MILLBROOK CLUB Contents Only	3 28 oz. bots.	25¢
GRAPEFRUIT	FANCY SECTIONS		8 oz. tin 5¢
GRAPE JUICE	RED WING	16 oz. bot. 14¢	quart bot. 25¢
BLUE LABEL	TOMATO JUICE COCKTAIL		16 oz. bot. 10¢
POTATO STICKS	O & C	3 No. 2 tins	25¢
ORANGE	AND GRAPEFRUIT MIXED SECTIONS	2 No. 2 tins	25¢
R & R CHICKEN	Entirely Boneless		No. ½ tin 43¢

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	900kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00 The Boston Hour	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	"The O'Neills": sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
8:15 The Boston Hour	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports	"White Brigade"
8:30 Piano soloist	"Variations": music	"Billy and Betty"	Sport reports	Sport reports
8:45 "Here's Moore"	"Dance Interlude"	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
9:00 News; Edwin Hill	News; forecast	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
9:15 "Deep River Boys"	Fred Hoey; music	Sports comment	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
9:30 Sport comment	"Ink Spots"; quartet	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Sport reports
9:45 Speaker; music	Col. Theodore Roosevelt	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport reports
10:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	News comment	Dinner Concert
10:15 Hollywood comment	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"Quicksilver"; quiz	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service
10:30 Helen Menken in	"Name Three"; Fred	Dramatized news	"The Green Hornet"	Hillbilly music
10:45 "Second Husband"	Cole's quiz show	Leighton Noble's Orch.	"The Green Hornet"	Military Digest
11:00 "The Human Adventure"; educational dramatization; music	"The Inside Story"; drama; interviews "Information, Please"; questions and answers	Johnny Green's Orch.; dramatic sketch Frank Gannett, talk Eugene Conley, tenor	"20th Century Serenade"; music Benno Rabinoff, violinist; concert orchestra	"Western Serenade" "A Song Is Born" "A Song Is Born" WMEX Camera Club
11:30 "We, the People"	"Melody and Madness"	Frank Crumit; Julia	Government reports	Variety Hour
11:45 "We, the People"	Artie Shaw's Orchestra	Sanderson; quiz	Edwin C. Hill	Variety Hour
12:00 Bob Crosby and his	Dramatic program	Alec Templeton, pianist	"Success Session"	Variety Hour
12:15 orchestra; soloists	Dramatic program	songs; orchestra	"Success Session"	Variety Hour
12:30 Hal Kemp's Orch.	"If I Had the Chance";	"Mr. District Attorney";	Morton Gould's Orch.	"Dance Parade"
12:45 Hal Kemp's Orch.	network interviews	dramatic sketch	Morton Gould's Orch.	Bert Hirsch's Orch.
1:00 Doris Rhodes, songs	"Novatones"	"Uncle Walter's Dog	Leighton Noble's Orch.	News Service
1:15 "Adventures"	Waldo Frank, talk	House"; drama; music	Leighton Noble's Orch.	T. Dorsey's Orchestra
11:00 Forecast; news	News; sports; weather	News Service	Madriguera's Orchestra	J. Franklin's Orchestra
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Madriguera's Orchestra	Rollo Hudson's Orch.
11:30 C. Calloway's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Charlie Barnet's Orch.	Dick Jurgens' Orch.	Jose Martines's Orch.
11:45 C. Calloway's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Charlie Barnet's Orch.	Dick Jurgens' Orch.	News Service

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	900kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; 'Morning Review'	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	Hillbilly trio	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News Service	News; weather	"Good Morning"	"Morning Watch"	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Five Star Flashes"
8:15 "Caroline Cabot"	"Musical Clock"	Local news; weather	"Musical Almanac"	"Five Star Flashes"
8:30 "Musical Bee"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Five Star Flashes"
8:45 "Hits and Encores"	"The Woman Buys"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Five Star Flashes"
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; talk; music	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Piano Lessons"
9:15 "About Us"	"As You Like It"	Organ recital	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30 Bill Elliot, songs	"Breakfast Club"	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	"Julia Blake"; sketch	"Musical Early Edition"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 "Kitty Kelly"; sk.	"Home Forum"	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Scandinavian Melodies
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Josh Higgins"	"John's Other Wife"	Poetry and organ	Scandinavian Melodies
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Jack Berch, songs	"Just Plain Bill"	Melody Strings	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Song Shoppers"	"Woman in White"; sk.	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Hollywood talk	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Ruth Moss Interview	Angus Ross, songs
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Hillbilly music	Concert pianist
11:30 "Big Sister"; sketch	Weather; music	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	"The Wife Saver"	"Road of Life"; sketch	"Boston Town"	News Service
12:00 "Joyce Jordan"	News; Noonday Review	Noonday Musicale	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Nancy James"; sk.	Noonday Review; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Sports; weather; tides
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	Evelyn Cornett, soprano
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss's Homestead-	News Service	Women's Club News	"The Monitor News"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	ers; speakers	"Don Artiste," pianist	"Hits and Encores"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Sport reports	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	Phil Brito, songs	Marjorie Mills Hour	Vaughn De Leath, songs	"Classical Album"
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Roy Shield Revue	"Betty and Bob"	First game: Boston Red	"Classical Album"
2:15 Dramatic sketch	Roy Shield Revue	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sox-Chicago	"Classical Album"
2:30 "Your Family"	"Rehearsal Time"; vo-	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	First game: Boston Red	"Classical Album"
2:45 "Girl Marries"	calists; orchestra	Hymns of All Churches	Sox-Chicago	News Service
3:00 News Service	"Four of Us"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	First game: Boston Red	Sport reports
3:15 U. S. Navy Band	"Favorite Waltzes"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Sox-Chicago	Sport reports
3:30 "Swing Serenade"	"Favorite Waltzes"	Pepper Young's Family	"The Band Parade"	Sport reports
3:45 "Swing Serenade"	Weather; news	"Guiding Light"; sketch	Second game: Boston	Sport reports
4:00 Del Castillo, or-	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Red Sox-Chicago	Sport reports
4:15 ganist	Club Matinee; variety	Stella Dallas"; serial	Second game: Boston	Sport reports
4:30 "Time for Dancing"	Club Matinee; variety	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Red Sox-Chicago	Sport reports
4:45 Bluegrass music	Club Matinee; news	"Midstream"; sketch	Red Sox-Chicago game	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Gray Gordon's Orch.	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 The Boston Hour	Gray Gordon's Orch.	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports	"White Brigade"
5:30 "Here's Moore"	"20th Century Music"	"Billy and Betty"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 "Here's Moore"	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Eton Boys	Fred Hoey; music	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports comment	"Ink Spots"	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45 Speaker; music	Lowell Thomas, news	"Buck Rogers"; sketch	News Service	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n 'Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	News commentator	Dinner Concert
7:15 M. Loring, songs	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Leighton Noble's Orch.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	News Service
7:30 'People's Platform';	"Revelers"; quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"	"Pappy, Jeb and Ezra"
7:45 informal discussion	Duke Ellington's Orch.	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	Harper's Varieties
8:00 "Honolulu Bound";	"Midweek Function";	"One Man's Family";	"20th Century Music"	Federal Housing talks
8:15 comedy; music	swing recordings	dramatic skwetch	"20th Century Music"	Langworth Carolers
8:30 Paul Whiteman's	"Hobby Lobby"; Dave	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Goldman Band concert	The Cauchos
8:45 Orchestra; guests	Elman interviews	vocalists; comedy	Goldman Band concert	"Rhythmic Romance"
9:00 "Bulldog Drum-	"Horse & Buggy Days";	"What's My Name"; quiz	Ina Ray Hutton's Orch.	"Classical Album"
9:15 mond"; drama	variety program	program	Edwin C. Hill	"Classical Album"
9:30 Stadium Concert:	"Idea Mart"; variety	George Jessel's Celebri-	Percy Faith's Music: so-	"Classical Album"
9:45 New York Philhar-	program	ties program	loists; quartet	"Classical Album"
10:00 monic - Symphony	National Symphony Or.	Kay Kyser's College of	Grant Park Concert	Elias Breeskin's Orch.
10:15 Orchestra	National Symphony Or.	Musical Knowledge	Grant Park Concert	California Ramblers
10:30 Rep. Ditter, Pa.	Jay Franklin; Mark Sul-	Kay Kyser's College of	"The Music Counter";	News Service
10:45 "Adventures"	livan, comment	Musical Knowledge	Harold Stokes' Orches-	Lyle Stanton's Orchestra
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sports; weather	News Service	tra; vocalists	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Enrie Madriguera's Or.	Tom Dorsey's Orchestra
11:30 Jan Garber's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	"Swinging Strings"
11:45 Jan Garber's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	News Service

Bridges Declares New England TVA Would Mean Ruin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 25—Senator Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire, persistent critic of the Tennessee Valley Authority, replied today to demands of Representative John E. Rankin (D) of Mississippi, a leader of the public power bloc, for the establishment of a "little TVA" in New England.

Mr. Rankin recently suggested that New Englanders remove "all 'bridges' that stand in the way" and seek a "Little TVA" in their States to reduce electric light and power rates which the Mississippian said were "exorbitant, due to an alliance between power and politics."

Senator Bridges replied that "when it comes to humanitarian legislation such as wages and hours, Rankin was found wanting in his liberalism."

The New Hampshire senator said he "doubted if New England will ever accept Rankin's idea of being progressive. He is typical of the crowd, known as New Dealers, whose sole concept of government seems to be to raid the Treasury at every opportunity and saddle upon the thrifty people of New England, and other States, a stupendous webt which sooner or later will lead to either national bankrutcy or national socialism."

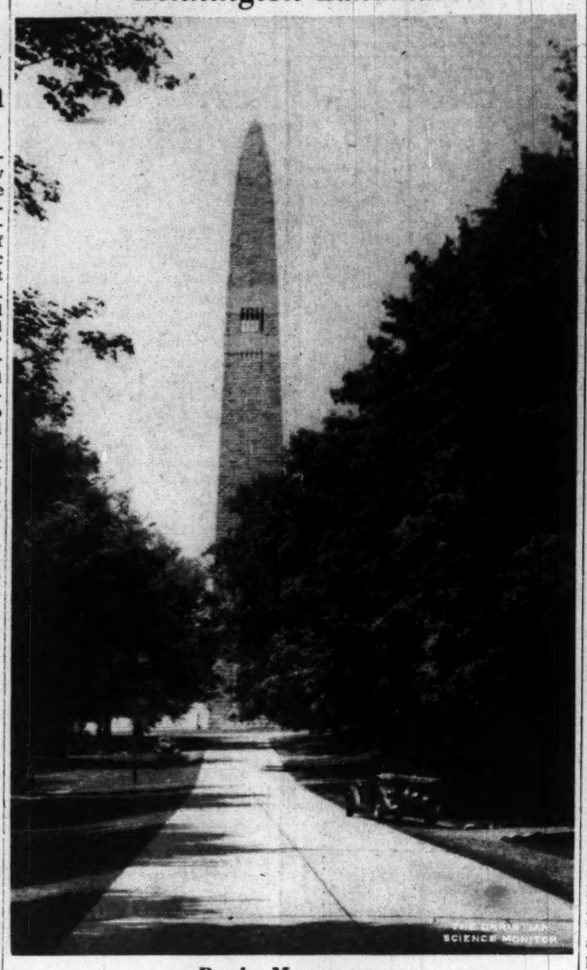
Worcester Farmers Get Federal Milk Payments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., July 25—Approximately 300 farmers in about 12 Worcester County towns will receive a total of about $60,000 in the distribution of the federal milk equalization fund Sept. 1, according to information received from federal officials.

While a few county farmers will receive as high as $2,000, the average payment will be about $200.

Bennington Landmark



Battle Monument

Over this peaceful Vermont scene the Bennington Battle Monument towers 302 feet and is said to be one of the highest memorials of its kind in the world. It marks the defeat of General Burgoyne in 1777.

Historic and Social Renown Prove Secure for Bennington

In Search of New England
Fourteenth of 18 Articles

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Bennington, Vt.

Thirteen cities and towns in three New England states, having been described in this series, Vermont comes next for attention; and for several reasons it seems that Bennington should have leading mention. It was the first town to be chartered; in it important events of the American Revolution took place; here was located one of the most famous early potteries of the United States; it has much scenic interest, and it is the gateway for thousands of summer visitors entering the State from the South and West, whether coming by rail or by motorcar.

The township is about six miles square and has two villages, if we assume the oldest and its industrial adjunct, which is a mile away, to be one. But the former does have its own designation, "Old," and the busy and larger aggregation is the "Village." North Bennington, about four miles from Old and from the Village, is their railway station. The total population is about 7,400.

Of all parts of the town, Old Bennington holds the most interest for the visitor, its few streets stretching along a level upland, whose slopes run down half a mile or more to the Walloomsac River. For several miles beyond this stream, to the north and west, extend valley land and wooded hills; but to the south the steep sides of Mt. Anthony start within a mile. Twice as far to the east Bald Mountain begins its rise of nearly 3,000 feet, with still higher summits beyond.

Old Houses

Some years ago summer visitors had acquired all available and desirable early homes of Old Bennington, and later comers have been content to build houses of similar style, preserving the eighteenth century appearence of the neighborhood. Of early ones, the Parson Jedediah Dewey house on Monument Avenue is the oldest in the state, dating 1763. The First Church, successor of an earlier structure was built in 1804-05 at the head of the Green. Lately restored, it is the pride not only of Bennington, but of the entire State.

A whole dramatic chapter of local history opens with the mere mention of the town's name, which was given to it by Governor Benning Wentworth of New Hampshire, when he granted the charter in 1749. He acted on the bold presumption that the west boundary of his province was in line with that of Massachusetts, while he was fully aware that the province of New York claimed that boundary was the Connecticut River. While courts struggled with the laws, in this case of "The New Hampshire Grants," settlers on the two sides carried on a mild war without fatalities (save perhaps one) and settlement of the quarrel did not come until after the Revolution.

Allen and Warner

In this whole affair, Ethan Allen of Bennngton took a leading part, both as leader of militant Green Mountain Boys, and as author of pamphlets in vigorous defense of their rights. A modest memorial of granite and bronze marks the site of Allen's house here, but Col. Seth Warner is honored by a statue at the head of Monument Avenue. Comrade of Allen, Warner was a less spectacular person, quite as much respected as a dependable military leader and adviser.

It seems needless to mention that there is a Battle Monument in the town which gave its name to the engagement in which General Burgoyne was defeated in 1777. Fought about four miles to the west, in New York state, this victory was the turning point in the long war, for it thwarted the British plan for separating New England from the rest of the colonies by controlling the Lake Champlain-Hudson River region. The lofty-pointed granite shaft commemorating the event is of greatest simplicity, stands in Old Bennington, and is said to be the world's highest battle memorial—over 300 feet.

Of the town's public buildings, the one most pleasing to me is the Historical Museum. The director is John Spargo, leading authority on the famous pottery and earthenware made in the town before 1860.

A little north of the Village is Bennington College for girls, which has gained high distinction for its progressive procedure, adapted to modern life.

Carl Greenleaf Beede

Public Gets Chance to Visit Historic South Shore Houses

More historic house openings are announced for this week. On Saturday, July 29, eight fascinating old homes in Marshfield and Duxbury will be viewed by the public from noon until 5:30 p. m. The small admission fee charged for this pilgrimage will go to benefit the Winslow house in Marshfield where refreshments will be served from 5 until 6.

Heading the committee arranging the benefit is Edward Ford who is assisted by Mrs. Ford, Mrs. Allen Rogers, Miss Edith Sears, Miss Henrietta Hall, Mrs. Ella P. Lindley, Mrs. A. P. Friend and Edgar B. Sherrill.

Among the houses to be on view is the "Old Oaken Bucket House" in Marshfield, so called because it was once the home of Samuel Woodward, composer of the famous song. The house is now owned by Mrs. Isabel Murray. A remarkable collection of early glass will be displayed there.

Other houses to be opened in Marshfield are "Feith Druim," summer home of Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University; the summer home of the Rev. and Mrs. Frederick C. Lawrence, which is the old Kenell Winslow house built about 1660, one of the most interesting on the South Shore.

In the neighboring town of Duxbury, the old Gray house on Duck Hill, built about 1654 and now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Albert C. Geiger, will interest visitors. This is said to be one of the best types in Massachusetts of the houses of the middle of the seventeenth century. Its early features remain untouched. The Gamaliel Bradford house, now the summer home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bittinger, was built in 1805 and is a fine example of the brick-end type so popular in the early nineteenth century.

As Duxbury was once a prosperous ship-building town, it contains many fine example of the homes of sea captains. One of the outstanding of these is the old King Caesar house on Powder Point, once the home of Ezra Weston, one of the most important ship owners of his day. This handsome old house was built in 1808 and is noted for its original scenic wallpaper. It now is owned by Dr. and Mrs. H. C. Bumpus. Judge and Mrs. Arthur E. Beane's house on Elm St., dating from 1790 is another fine example of a sea captain's house and contains a rare collection of antique furniture. "Plumfield" built in 1775, and now the home of Thomas Murray, is still another and has exquisite wood work as well as the original latches and brass locks.

* * *

Plans are announced for the wedding of Leverett Saltonstall, Jr., son of Governor and Mrs. Saltonstall, to Miss Nancy Smith on Aug. 26. The ceremony will take place in the chapel at Groton at 4 p. m. and will be followed by a reception at "The Elms," the Groton home of the bride's mother, Mrs. C. Wharton Smith.

Miss Smith will have Mrs. Robert Cutler, the former Miss Marion Lawrence, as matron of honor. Miss Emily Saltonstall, daughter of Governor and Mrs. Saltonstall, Miss Elizabeth Timmins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Timmins of Groton, and Miss Roberta Lang of Boston, will be the three bridesmaids.

Peter B. Saltonstall, of Chestnut Hill, will be his brother's best man, and the eight ushers will be David Scull and Arthur Berby, Jr., of Boston, I. Tucker Burr, 3rd of Needham, John Grew, of Dover, Louis Neillson, Jr., of Jericho, L. I., Alexander D. Irving of Wilmington, Del., and William S. Rowe 2nd and Henry Chatfield of Cincinnati.

* * *

Mrs. T. Jefferson Coolidge, who recently entertained Crown Prince Olav and Crown Princess Martha of Norway, will open her house at Coolidge Point, Manchester, Thursday and Friday of this week for an exhibtion and sale of needlepoint and embroidery designs which has been arranged by the Needlework Department of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston. Assisting Mrs. Edward R. Warren, Director of the Department, will be Mrs. Roger Sherman Warner, of Ipswich, Mrs. Frederick S. Mosley and her daughter, Mrs. J. Hamilton Ober, of Newburyport, Mrs. B. Preston Cutler, of South Hamilton, and Mrs. Samuel Cabot. The hours are from 11 to 5, and there will be no admission charge.—**W. MacD.**

Dividends Planned For Closed Banks

During the third week in August $367,000 will be distributed to 14,182 depositors of the closed Belmont, Brockton, Salem and Plymouth County Trust Companies in dividends, William P. Husband, Jr., State Commissioner of Banks, announced today.

Commercial department depositors in the Brockton Trust Company will receive a 15 per cent dividend or approximately $20,000 Savings department depositors will receive 5 per cent or $65,000.

Commercial depositors in the Plymouth County Trust Company of Brockton will receive a 5 per cent dividend totaling $40,000.

The Belmont Trust Company will distribute a 51 per cent dividend totaling $90,000 to commercial department depositors, and a 12½ per cent dividend amounting to $102,000 to savings department depositors.

Savings depositors in the Salem Trust Company will receive a 3 per cent dividend totaling $50,000.

Mr. Husband stated the distribution is made possible through the sale of assets of the banks following the paying off of R. F. C. loans through which former dividends were paid.

Charles Bulkley Hubbell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., July 25—Charles Bulkley Hubbell, who passed on at his family estate here yesterday, was a retired New York lawyer, first President of the Board of Education of Greater New York City, and a former Secretary of the New York Bar Association.

Greeted by Greeks

Basil Papadakis

Grecian Ambassador-at-Large pays visit to Boston.

The Greeks had a word for it in Boston today, and that word was "Welcome." The Greek colony planned a cordial reception this afternoon and evening to Basil Papadakis, of Athens, diplomat, professor, and Ambassador-at-Large, who is on a good-will tour of the United States in connection with his Government's exhibit at the New York World's Fair.

New Educational Program Takes Form as Radio Show

Behind the Microphone

Premiere of an educational (don't run away) program, "The Human Adventure," designed, it is claimed, with all the attractiveness of a major network show, is scheduled for tonight when the University of Chicago (promoter of the admirable Round Table sessions), in collaboration with the Columbia Broadcasting System, stages the first of a limited series. Not only will this new show attempt to win a wider audience for educational material but will also tell listeners about universities and what they do as producers of new knowledge. WEEI is the Boston outlet for this new hour show at 8 p. m.

Interviews of Drew Pearson and Robert Allen of the "candid" Washington Merry-Go-Round column, and "Pete" Crawford of the Texas Rangers, are scheduled in "Inside Story," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8; Maury Maverick, Mayor of San Antonio, will be asked to answer a question submitted by his fellow Mayor, Fiorello H. La Guardia, of New York, in "Information Please," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8:30; Gabriel Heatter interviews the head of a professional alibi bureau, among others, in "We the People," CBS-WEEI, 9; Billy Hill, song writer ("Last Round-Up"), Sam Taub, sports announcer, Arlene Francis of "What's My Name?" and Charlie Barnet, Orchestra leader, tell their secret ambitions to Mort Lewis in "If I Had the Chance," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10.

Versatile Alec Templeton satirizes, among other things, a crooner singing with a band, a lady ballet dancer singing the "Merry Month of May," NBC-Red-WNAC, 9:30; Bob Crosby's band puts some "boogie woogie" touches on the "maxixe," a dance popularized by Vernon and Irene Castle, CBS-WEEI, 9:30.

* * *

Wednesday

Drama is enlivened today by the appearance of George Raft, menace man of the movies, on the right side of the law in "Bulldog Drummond," in the Knickerbocker Playhouse, from Chicago, CBS-WEEI, 9; "Mr. District Attorney" gets a laundry racketeer in court, NBC-Red-WNAC, 10.

* * *

Thursday

Alice Marble, just back from tennis triumphs at Wimbledon, will be interviewed by Rudy Vallee, Lou Holtz will tell more about "Sam Lapidus," Carmen Miranda, Brazilian singer, and Erin O'Brien Moore actress, will perform, on the NBC-Red-WNAC hour, 8.

Music receives attention when Hans Kindler is heard conducting the Toronto Promenade Symphony Orchestra in Tchaikovsky's Fourth Symphony, and Enya Gonzalez, Manila-born soprano, sings the Ballatella from Leoncavallo's "Il Pagliacci," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9; Alfred Wallenstein's "Sinfonietta" plays a program of Rameau's Overture "Zais," Roussel's "Le Festin D'Araignee" and Debussy-Ravel's "Danse," MBS-WAAB, 9:30.

NBC's "America's Lost Plays" produces Charles H. Hoyt's "A trip to Chinatown," a vehicle which launched such songs as "The Bowery" and "Reuben, Reuben," NBC-Red-WNAC, 9. **A. D. H.**

IS ALL WELL AT home?

When summer trips, visits, and vacations take you from home, you often wonder — is all well at home? You can *be* home in just a few minutes — by telephone. The telephone takes you to family, children, friends wherever you or they may be — it's almost as good as being with them in person — a fast, convenient, satisfying, and an inexpensive way of being together, too.

TYPICAL OUT-OF-TOWN RATES* BETWEEN BOSTON AND

	Day Rates	Night and Sunday Rates
Hyannis, Mass.	.50	.25
Portland, Me.	.75	.40
New York, N. Y.	.80	.50
Cleveland, Ohio	1.70	1.05

*3 minute station-to-station rates.
A small Federal Tax applies where the charge is 50c or over.
New England Telephone & Telegraph Co.

GOOD CHEER FOR ALL

Please the entire family with a dessert that is refreshing— Durand's Ice Cream

Ice Cream to take out, 80c qt. (packed in insulated bags)

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WELLESLEY, MASS. 56 Central Street
WOLLASTON, MASS. 13 Beale Street
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PROVIDENCE, R. I. 742 Hope Street
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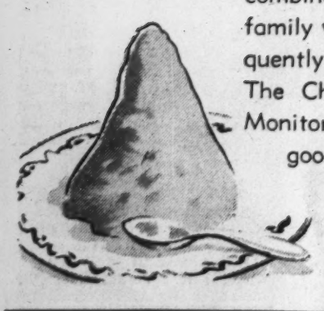
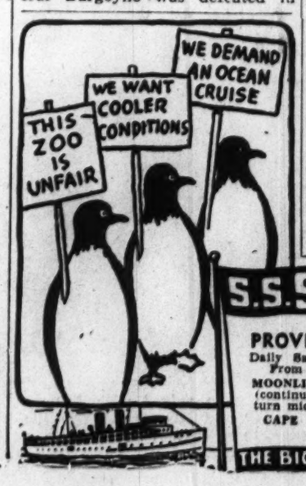
Summer Candy Specials, 39c to 59c lb.

Ice Cream for Summer Days

The rich, wholesome quality of ice cream makes it an ideal summer food, refreshing always, and so easy to serve! New flavors and combinations that your family will like are frequently advertised in The Christian Science Monitor by makers of good ice cream.





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PROVINCETOWN $2 Round Trip DAILY AND SUNDAY
Daily Sailings 10 A. M. From Foster's Wharf
MOONLIGHT SAIL Every Wed. & Fri. (continuous dancing) Sail 9 P. M., return midnight. $2 per couple.
CAPE COD STEAMSHIP CO., Boston Hub. 2650
THE BIG SHIP TO PROVINCETOWN

LESS THAN 3¢ A DAY*

*that's all it costs for the electricity to operate a 1939 FRIGIDAIRE ELECTRIC REFRIGERATOR in the average home

Just take three pennies out of your purse. Those three little coppers can deliver more pleasure (frozen desserts, scores of ice cubes), more nourishment (from good food protected at the proper temperature) than they ever could before. That's because Frigidaire Electric Refrigerators have been steadily improved until now it takes less than three cents to operate a 1939 Frigidaire all day long in the average home.

Take a short tour through your nearest Edison Shop or stop in at your electrical dealers and discover how easy it is to enjoy the kind of refrigeration you really want, how economical it is to own and operate a brand new 1939 Frigidaire.

Model shown is the "Super Value 6," built and backed by General Motors.

NOW ONLY $149.75

NO DOWN PAYMENT VERY LIBERAL TERMS

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10. Frozen Storage Compartment
11. Cold Storage Tray
12. Uni-Matic Cold Control
13. Touch-Latch Door Opener
14. F-114 Refrigerant
15. Silent Sentinel
16. Cold Speeder Condenser

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY

AT YOUR Edison Shop OR YOUR ELECTRICAL DEALER

Important Series Underway at Fenway Today—Quincy Bay Yachting Festivities

Red Sox After Improved Pace Against White Sox

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

For those who concede the Red Sox a chance to break down the Yankee control in the American League this season, the current five-game series with the Chicago White Sox at Fenway Park looms immense. If Joe Cronin and his men are to stay within reach of the dominant New Yorkers, they must do something about these troublesome visitors from the Windy City. While the locals have marched through every other rival community without serious damage to their ranks, they have recently received unexpected opposition from the outfit managed by dynamic Jimmy Dykes.

On their tour of the West which ended Sunday in St. Louis, the Red Sox won nine out of 14, but took only one of their five contests in the White Sox park. Dykes came here today boasting a winning streak of four games over Cronin and was just five engagements behind the local pace. Therefore, it is not difficult to vision the situation if this Chicago uprising is not ended.

Poor Home Record

The Red Sox record this year has an unusual twist. Before plunging into today's doubleheader with the White Sox, the locals had won 52 games and lost 30. Of this number, 34 were annexed on the road and only 18 at home. Although the Croninmen have built up a flattering reputation at home in the past, they have maintained a poor .514 pace—18 won and 17 lost—at the Jersey Street orchard this season. If Joe were not able to compile that fine road record, his club would be forgotten in the second division.

One of the chief reasons why the White Sox, who stay at Fenway for another double-header tomorrow and a single on Thursday, have kept close to the Boston pace, is the courageous hurling of the veteran Ted Lyons. By beating the Yankees in the first half of a Sunday twin bill, Theodore swelled his 1939 mound record to 10 victories and only two defeats. He has worked 109 innings and issued just 12 bases on balls, which is the secret of his success. Ted is not particularly fast and he lays claim to no mysterious delivery, but he can get the ball over the plate—at least, the corners of the plate. The opposition gets few fat pitches when the former Baylor University star is on the hill.

Much of the backwash resuting from the All-Star game involved Lyons. American League fans, particularly those in and around Chicago, criticized Joe McCarthy for calling the veteran Ted all the way to New York to sit on the bench. It was also pointed out that this may have been Ted's one and only appearance on the All-Star squad, and that his many years of tireless laboring in the Windy City were deserving of at least an inning against the rival National Leaguers. However, all that is past.

When Lefty Grove walked to the rubber this afternoon, he was trying for his tenth victory. He had lost only two, one of them when the White Sox scored two runs in the last of the ninth at Chicago June 11. Lyons triumphed on that occasion. A battle between the two aces would be attractive in this series, but not possible. Lyons worked Sunday at home, so will not see action here. Grove's comeback is still one of the interesting stories of the present campaign. Through a season that many thought would find him back in the mountains of Maryland, Lefty should go as high as 17 or 18 wins.

Wilson Tomorrow

Jack Wilson, who delivered his first complete game in exactly a month at St. Louis Friday, will probably pitch one game of tomorrow's double-header. The Portland boy has won six, but three of them have come in relief and only two were over the full distance. On occasions he has been treated rather harshly by the opposition. But perhaps his recent triumph at St. Louis is the signal for a prosperous August and September.

Unless rain postpones the Friday or Saturday contests, the Red Sox will play all singles with the Browns over the week end. If one of the first two engagements should be missed, the teams might double up on Sunday. Monday is an open date in the Hub, and Tuesday marks the arrival of Cleveland. The Indians stay through Thursday of next week and play a double-header at Fenway on Wednesday.

Red Sox Secure Two in a Trade

For delivery next spring, the Red Sox today purchased George Lacey, catcher, and Herbert Hash, pitcher, from the Minneapolis club of the American Association. In exchange the Boston team will pass along an unannounced sum of money and two players, to be designated later.

Hash has won 13 games and lost five, during this season, up to last night when he defeated Columbus 3 to 1, giving but six hits. Lacey had batted .286 in 55 games behind the plate.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow. Fenway Park. Two Games 1st Game 1:30
RED SOX vs. CHICAGO
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub. 2195

Officials Named

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

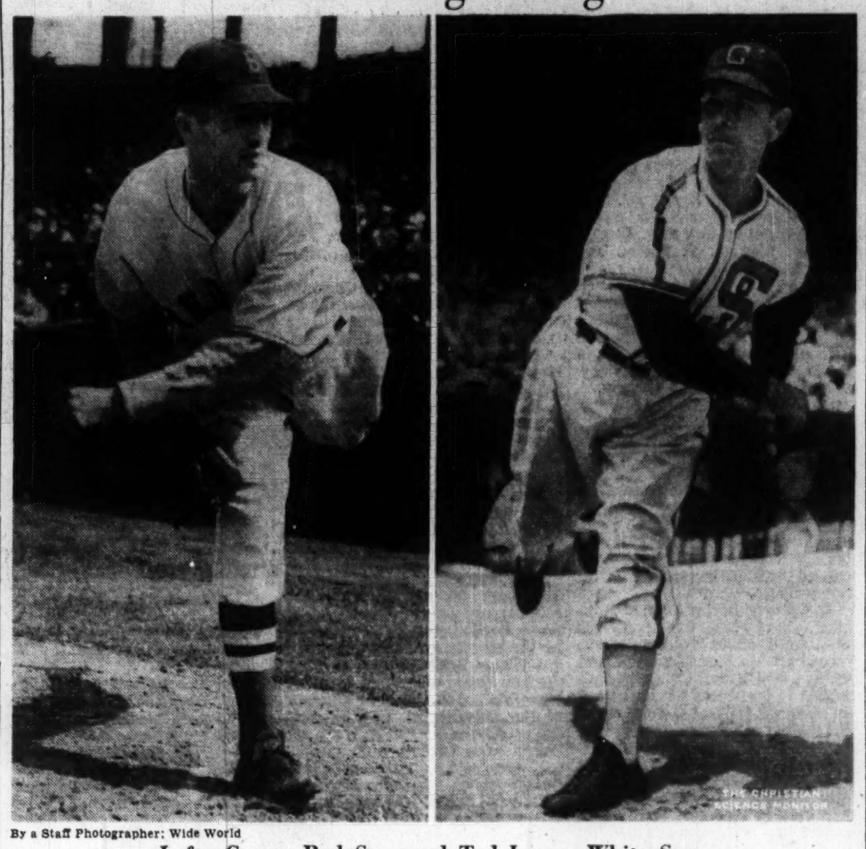
RED BANK, N. J.—Officials for Red Bank's annual National Sweepstakes motor boat regatta on the Shrewsbury River here Aug. 19 and 20, have been approved by the American Power Boat Association racing commission, Harold S. Allen, secretary of the regatta association, announced.

Fred Brown, of Red Bank, and Charles F. Chapman, of New York, will serve as joint chairmen of the race committee and William A. Rogers, of Washington, D. C., will be referee. Other officials include: James L. Endicott, Washington, chief timer; W. E. Willis, New York, chief starter; Russ Gudgeon, New York, chief scorer; J. S. Y. Tyson, Philadelphia, pit manager and Ensley M. White, Red Bank, surveyor.

LAKES, rivers, and salt water harbors are being churned by the propellors of countless motor boats as vacationists seek enjoyment on their wave-flecked surfaces.

Many hotels advertising in The Christian Science Monitor have boating facilities for their guests. Why not make the exhilarating rush of white water past the craft you ride in a part of your summer experience?

Still Going Strong



By a Staff Photographer; Wide World

Lefty Grove, Red Sox, and Ted Lyons, White Sox

As Grove took the mound against the White Sox at Fenway Park this afternoon, he was trying for his tenth victory in this 1939 comeback campaign. Lyons, who has worn a Chicago uniform for 17 years, has won 10 and lost only two.

Arnovich Now Facing Heavy Batting Slump

PHILADELPHIA, July 25 (AP)—Morie Arnovich will have to shake himself to shoo a slump that threatens his National League batting leadership.

"Whenever I feel I'm tightening up," the Phils' peppy left fielder announced a few days ago, "I step out of the batter's box and shake myself to loosen up."

Morrie's Formula

If that's Morrie's formula, he'd better wiggle during the Phillies' current western trip or he may soon taste dust from the heels of Johnny Mize of the St. Louis Cardinals and Zeke Bonura of the New York Giants. They're now second and third, respectively.

Although Arnovich still tops the senior circuit with a .365 average, in the last two weeks he has smashed out only 12 hits in 46 times at bat for .261 average. In his last four games his average is a microscopic .067, one hit in 15 times up.

Went Hitless

Morrie went hitless in a double-header against the Cincinnati Reds on Sunday. He drew two bases on balls, but on seven official trips to the plate he fanned, popped out or tapped easy rollers.

Morrie experienced a slump two months ago when he was blanked in three successive games against the Cardinals and Chicago Cubs. Until recently, however, he was meeting the ball squarely instead of smacking easy flies.

The Superior, Wis., outfielder still holds a lead of 21 points over Mize, however, and has hit safely in 67 of the 80 games played by the Phils.

Gloriant First To Finish Race

MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich., July 25 (AP)—The yacht Gloriant led a fleet of seven closely-bunched sailing boats across the finish line of the Chicago-Mackinac Island race early today.

Arriving at 5:47:44 a. m., the Gloriant was just a minute and one second ahead of the second-place Warrior. Elapsed time for the 331-mile haul from Chicago was 62h. 47m. and 44s.

The Windigo, a New York boat which led all entrants across the finish line in the Detroit-Mackinac Island race a week ago, finished third less than a half a minute behind the Warrior, and the Tomahawk slid across the line just a few seconds later.

Other boats in the close finish were the Hornet, the Maintou and the Lively Lady, in that order.

Motor Boat Shorts

American Power Boat Association sanctions have been granted for regattas at Pittsburgh, Pa., and Evansville, Ind., on Aug. 6. Outboards only will race at Pittsburgh but the Evansville program calls for inboard hydroplape classes as well as outboards.

* * *

Germany's first bid for world water speed recognition will be made by Hans Stuck, prominent automobile road racer. Stuck's new boat, Tempo, is powered with a 5½-litre engine and will run for records in the international 800-kilogram class.

* * *

American motor boat race drivers who wish to compete in European regattas must now obtain written approval from the Yachtsmen's Association of America, this country's representative in the International Motor Yachting Union, of Brussels.

Bobby Feller's 240 strikeouts in 1938 topped the junior league.

Lynch Helps Johnny Thoren To Victory in Amateur-Pro

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When stocky Joe Lynch of Blue Hill strode out to the first tee at Poland Spring yesterday morning to play his second round in the Northeastern amateur-professional golf championship, players and spectators alike raised their eyebrows.

"Why should he bother to play," they asked themselves, "unless he just wants some exercise?"

Thoren's Partner

A glance at the scoreboard showed why they thought as they did. Joe was the amateur partner of Woodland's Johnny Thoren, who had played his full 36 holes Sunday. In the morning, Thoren turned in a 69, which when compared to the card Lynch turned in, was reduced to a better-ball total of 63.

In the afternoon Thoren broke the course record with an amazing 64, for a better-ball, 36-hole total of 127. To all intents and purposes, therefore, it seemed that the championship was as good as won. Last year, for instance, the winning total amassed by Bob Crowley and Wilfred Crossley of Norfolk was 133.

Yet bright and early Monday morning, here was Joe setting out to improve on Johnny's 64. And with Partner Thoren as his gallery, he did.

With a fine flair for the dramatic, Joe saved his best for the last. Not until the 18th hole could he better that 64. On the green by the clubhouse, however, he holed out a sizable putt for a birdie three to improve on the four which Thoren had Sunday.

Lynch and Thoren posted two 63's for a total of 126, which won the title by three strokes over Dave Hackney and Ted Tabor of Vesper. Thoren, incidentally, found himself in a three-way tie for second with Hackney and Tabor, and in a three-way tie for third with Tony Manero and Clarence Earley of Salem. The tournament was played in the popular Metropolitan style, with each pro having as many amateur partners as he pleased. In the tie for second, John played with Mel Demarais of Salem and Frank Hennessy of Woodland, and in the tie for third with Lloyd Walton of Haverhill and John Corcoran of Woodland.

Best Showing

To get back to Lynch, however, Joe made his best showing in recent years at Poland Spring, and more than made up for his first-round elimination in the State amateur this year. Home this morning in Jamaica Plain, Joe declared he felt he was on top of his game and was looking forward to the New England amateur which opens at Wannamoisett in Rumford, R. I., tomorrow.

Joe, like many other outstanding golfers, got his start by caddying. Never having had a lesson in his life, the 200-pound, 28-year-old, Blue Hill star picked up most of his shots by watching the players for whom he toted bags at The Country Club.

A graduate of Georgetown University, Lynch had a remarkable college career. In his sophomore year, his first on the golf team, he won every match to set an Eastern Intercollegiate League record. In his junior year the team finished second in the standing, and in his last year, 1934-35, Joe was elected President of the U. S. Intercolelgiate Golf Association. While at Georgetown, his powerful swing won him the intercollegiate driving contest in Cleveland with a three-drive average of 321 yards.

Besides the State amateur title, which he won in 1933 at Worcester, Joe has also been caddie champion of The Country Club and the State, State junior champion, a memebr of the Lesley Cup team for three years, New England junior and interscholastic champion, medalist in the Maine amateur, and a semi-finalist in the U. S. amateur.

In the winter he plays hockey for the Boston Olympics, despite a six-year lay-off before and after he attended Georgetown. His big ambition now is to represent the United States at the Olympic hockey championships next winter.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

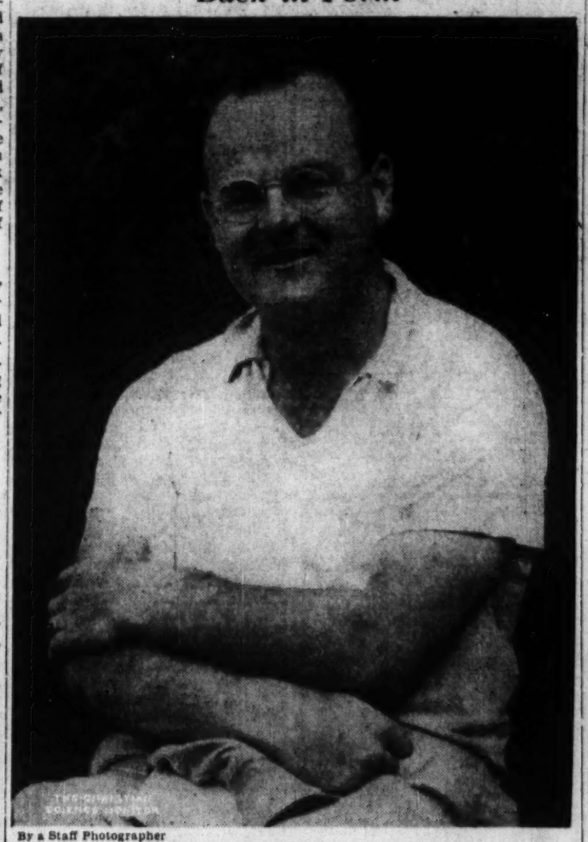
National League

Batting—Arnovich, Philadelphia, .365; Mize, St. Louis, .344.
Runs—Werber, Cincinnati 73; Frey, Cincinnati, 69.
Runs Batted in—McCormick, Cincinnati, 75; Bonura, New York, 63.
Hits—Brown, St. Louis, 117; Arnovich, Philadelphia, 113.
Doubles—Slaughter, St. Louis, 30; Mize, St. Louis, 26.
Tripies—Herman, Chicago, 12; Garms, Boston, and Goodman, Cincinnati, 8.
Home Runs—Mize, St. Louis, 19; Ott, New York, 16.
Stolen Bases—Handley, Pittsburgh, 14; Hack, Chicago, 13.
Pitching (10 decisions)—Derringer, Cincinnati, 13-4; Walters, Cincinnati, 16-6, and Wyatt, Brooklyn, 8-3.

American League

Batting—Di Maggio, New York, .403; Foxx, Boston, .367.
Runs—Foxx, Boston, 82; McCosky, Detroit, 74.
Runs Batted In—Williams Boston, 84; Greenberg, Detroit, 73.
Hits—McQuinn, St. Louis, 121; Rolfe, New York, 117.
Doubles—Greenberg, Detroit, 30; Williams, Boston, and Rolfe, New York, 28.
Triples—Lewis and Wright, Washington, 9.
Home Runs—Foxx, Boston, 19; Greenberg, Detroit, 18.
Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 33; Kreevich Chicago, and Chapman, Cleveland, 13.
Pitching (10 decisions)—Donald, New York, 11-0; Lyons, Chicago, 10-2.

Back in Form



By a Staff Photographer

Joe Lynch

Former State amateur golf champion, who paired with Johnny Thoren, Woodland professional, Sunday and Monday, to win the Northeastern amateur-pro championship at Poland Spring with a 36-hole, better-ball total of 126.

Tiller Talk

Lill-Singva Leads

"Dusty going" all around gave the Thirty Square Meters, racing for the Roosevelt Bowl yesterday at Marion, a lively tussel and caused a general shuffle in the pre-race favorite deal as Moose, Viking, Ellen fell off to leeward in the heavy seas.

The initial encounter of the three-race series found Daniel Watson's Lill Singva, former Roosevelt Bowl winner, boiling home to a three-second decision over Lincoln Davis Jr.'s Roulette 11 in the 15-knot sou'wester. Lill Singva received her advantage when John Lawrence's Moose lost her spinnaker in the heavy going near the finish, and was forced out of the race in the entanglement.

Had Nice Lead

Previously Moose had worked out to a nice lead in the sloppy going, which was just to her liking. Close on her heels, though, Watson, and Davis followed and when Moose's incident occurred at the southwest ledge buoy, Watson commandered the lead.

Charles P. Curtis' new Ellen, with E. Arthur Shuman at the helm, and Richard Wakeman's Monsoon 11 were both early at the start and were forced to return. Shuman worked Ellen fast up the wind, however, and finally copped a third in the running.

Point standing after first race:

Lill Singva, Daniel E. Watson (M)	13¼
Roulette 11, Lincoln Davis, Jr. (M)	12
Ellen, Charles P. Curtis (M)	11
Valiant, James T. Connolly, Jr. (M)	10
Viking, Alfred E. Chase (M)	9
Pilgrim, Edwin Ginn (B)	8
Lalage, Dr. W. G. Barrett (B)	7
Fleetwing, P. Deane, Jr., (B)	6
Bacardi, Richard Blackmur (H)	5
Mitmar, Edward Mitton (M)	4
Monsoon II, Richard Wakeman (M)	3
Taaroa, Ernest B. Dane, Jr., (M)	1
Moose, John S. Lawrence (M)	1

(M) Marblehead yachts; (B) Beverly Yacht Club boats; (H) Hingham.

* * *

Vineyard Leads

Betsy Ware continued to carry the banners of the Vineyard Haven Yacht Club juniors as she skippered her crew to two firsts and a second yesterday as the Haven sailors took the lead in the Cumming Cup eliminations for the national junior yacht racing representative from Southeastern Massachusetts waters.

Total point score after yesterday's first three races found the Vineyards with 20½; Edgartown, 19¼; New Bedford, 14; Nantucket, 11; Chappaquoit, 7; Cotuit, 5, and Wenaumet Bluffs, 4.

Edgartown's Peter Clough was close astern of Miss Ware, who is the sister of Jack Ware, former National Junior champion.

* * *

Jimmy Bonney was first in the Squantum Yacht Club's twilight races last night, when he beat 19 rivals in the Indian Class encounter. Sylvester Gookin's Imalone edged the Yankee Dories; Fred Sterling won in the Hustlers, and Jimmy Wills won again in the Snipes.

* * *

Lewis Bay

At Woods Hole, another series of eliminations for the Cumming Cup, and eventually the Sears Cup, got under way yesterday and will be concluded today. Lewis Bay sailors took the lead with a first, second and third in the three races scheduled.

Standing of the juniors: Lewis Bay, 15¼; Stage Harbor, 11; Woods Hole, 10¼; Wianno, 10¼; Beverly, 10; Stone Horse, 7.

W. A. D.

Luckman Capitulates

CHICAGO, July 25 (AP)—The money lure of professional football became too great today for Sid Luckman, Clumbia University star of last season. He has signed a two-year contract with the Chicago Bears of the National Professional Football League.

Nearly 300 Yachts Expected At Race Week Opener Sunday

By Wendell Davis

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Although running only its second year, Quincy Bay Race Week, which opens this Sunday at the Quincy Yacht Club, is already attracting enough interest to rival Marblehead's Race Week which this year celebrates its 47th year. Whereas 25 yachts raced opening day last year, nearly 300 yachts are expected to converge at Quincy's three yachting stations, Squantum, Wollaston, and Quincy, this flotilla representing about 25 yacht clubs and being manned by over a thousand enthusiasts.

Plans have been made for this week since last winter. All sorts of committees — entertainment, race, program, prize, publicity, and the Chamber of Commerce sponsoring committee—have been deemed necessary to handle the multitudinous affairs of this week.

Large Crowd

Last year, it was ex-Governor Charles F. Hurley who fired the first cannon off the Squantum Yacht Club; this Sunday it will be Governor Leverett Saltonstall who is the invited Honorary Race Committee Chairman.

Race Week this year will open off the Quincy Yacht Club and will be continued there Monday. On Tuesday, the fleet jumps over to the Wollaston Yacht Club where it has a two-day stand, and the Week is completed at Squantum on Thursday.

When the fleet moves into Quincy Bay for the three races under the Wollaston and Squantum burgees the largest crowd to ever watch a yacht race is expected to grace the Wollaston Beach shore line.

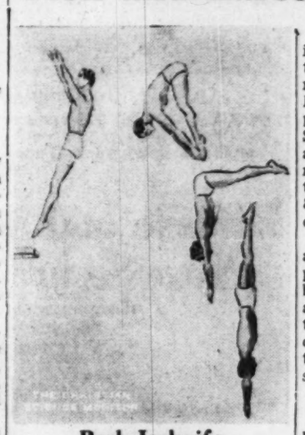
Program

Quincy's yachting - capped Mayor, Thomas S. Burgin, honorary chairman of the committees, heads a long list of hard workers from all three clubs. Since last winter dances have been held, committees soliciting money so that the racers might be fed and prizes obtained.

Quincy's merchants once again are going to the fore as far as prizes are concerned. They are presenting a good many of the "practical" prizes, as such was the case last year.

A program has been arranged and will be given out to spectators, listing the number of the boats and names of the skippers. This is an innovation in yachting and shows another detail which the enterprising committees have entailed upon themselves.

Ulen and Larcom Collaborate



Back Jacknife
From "The Complete Swimmer" by Harold S. Ulen and Guy Larcom, Jr. (Macmillan)

One of the most complete and informative books on swimming to make an appearance within recent years has just been published by the Macmillan Company. Called "The Complete Swimmer," it deals simply but authoritatively with man's progress in propelling himself through the water from the Assyrians of 880 B. C. to the record-breakers of today.

The authors, Harold S. Ulen and Guy Larcom, Jr., have planned the book "to guide the beginner to increased competence and finally to success in competition," and further "to provoke a curiosity concerning man's aquatic ability and to suggest ways of satisfying it."

New Perspective

A beginner, of course, might need more than the book and the ocean to become a competent swimmer. By studying the pages and by putting into practice what has been written, however, he will acquire a new perspective both of what he can do in the water and what the water can do for him.

Both of the authors have had intimate acquaintance with swimming. Mr. Ulen, recognized as one of the country's outstanding coaches, is the present mentor at Harvard, while Mr. Larcom, of the editorial staff of the Hartford Courant, was graduated from Harvard, where he swam under Coach Ulen. The latter, incidentally, enjoyed the greatest climax of his career when his 1937 team defeated Yale, marking the first time in 13 years that the Elis had lost a meet.

The book begins with an account of swimmers of the past, and continues with a logical description of the way a swimmer may become a "complete swimmer." The expert, too, will be interested in the discussion of the various strokes and the chapter on competition, with its training schedules and hints. The book is illustrated with more than 100 photographs, and includes a chapter and drawings on diving.

Cricket Test Near Stalemate

MANCHESTER, England, July 25 (CP Cable)—Spin bowlers took full advantage of a "dirty" wicket at Old Trafford yesterday and at the adjournment England and the West Indies looked to be near a stalemate in the second cricket test match.

One day remains for play and unless the home players force a victory the third and final test to be played at The Oval, starting Aug. 19, will be set down for four days. England leads in the series by virtue of an eight-wickets triumph at Lord's a month ago.

Ten thousand spectators saw the touring bowlers dismiss seven English batsmen for 164 runs. At this point Walter Hammond declared the home team's innings and in an hour's batting the West Indians lost three men for 85 runs. The English captain's strategy was only partially successful although the wicket was almost as treacherous after the tea interval as it was earlier in the day.

It looked as though the pitch was made to order for Tom Goddard, England's veteran spin expert, but he proved no puzzle to Rolf Grant, former St. Andrew's College, Toronto, student and now West Indian skipper. In a smashing innings he made 47 runs, hitting three sixes and four fours. The sixes came off Goddard's bowling.

Jeffery Stollmeyer and Gerald Gomez were dismissed cheaply and at the close George Headley and J. E. Sealey were associated. The Jamaican who made two centuries in the first test was unbeaten with 16 and Sealey's total stood at 13.

With the exception of Joseph Hardstaff there was little to be said for the English batsmen. The Nottinghamshire pro gave another sample of his dependability by hitting up 76 in an hour and 40 minutes. After watching his colleagues struggle for runs Hardstaff attacked the bowling fiercely and his strokes included a six and eight fours.

Arthur Wood stayed with Hardstaff to score 26 and Hammond was brilliantly stumped when attempting to force the pace after compiling 22.

Riggs and Cooke Win

EAST HAMPTON, N. Y., July 24 (AP)—Bobby Riggs of Chicago and Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., the Wimbledon doubles champions, won the Maidstone Club's invitation doubles tennis tourney yesterday but only after overcoming surprisingly stiff resistance from another pair, Sidney B. Wood, Jr., and Francis X. Shields of New York. Riggs and Cooke finally won out, 2—6, 10—8, 8—6, 6—4, after their older rivals had carried the play to them behind Shields' powerful service.

Sport Briefs

J. Alvin Gardner is president of the 61-year-old Texas League.

Jamestown's Pony League club dropped 14 straight games.

Thirty years ago, Decatur and Bloomington played a 26-inning game.

Olympets Face Spaulding Nine

The Boston Olympets, local girls' softball team which has shown improvement every week, will take on the A. G. Spaulding Girls of Springfield in the main game of the usual doubleheader at the Garden. In the preliminary game, the Rehoboth Milkmaids will meet the Worcester Girls in a Metropolitan League affair.

The Springfield array at present is in first place in the Community League, and is the owner of a record of 15 wins out of 16 starts. On the roster are five girls who were members of the club which won the State title last year, and three former veterans of competition in New York.

Among the stars are Mary Tarka, said to be one of the best softball catchers in the western part of the State besides being the club's outstanding batter, and Louise Sullivan, their first baseman, who is considered an excellent all-around performer.

For the locals, Coach Jack Harris will use one of his three "home-developed" twirlers—Mary Pratt, Florence Boudreau, or Mary Donnelly. The rest of the line-up will be as usual, with the main game starting promptly at 9 p. m.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Katherine Rawls Thompson, Miami Beach, defended four National A. A. U. women's swimming titles, setting record for 880-yard free style of 11:33.2.

Five Years Ago

United States won uphill fight against Australia in Davis Cup interzone final, winning 3—2 as Sidney Wood defeated Jack Crawford and Frank Shields beat Vivian McGrath.

Northwest Golfer Shoots Sub-Par at Baltimore—Mako to Pair With Wayne Sabin

Seattle Schoolboy Leads Public Links Qualifiers

BALTIMORE, Md., July 25 (AP)—Two schoolboys from Seattle and Atlanta led the field into the second qualifying round of the national public links golf championship that was to carve the list of 177 entrants down to the championship round of 64 by dusk tonight.

Eighteen-year-old Gerry Bert, Jr., 206-pound Pacific Northwest husky, banged out a sub-par 70 yesterday on the 6,885-yard layout despite tropical heat and humidity, canyon-deep traps, and narrow fairways lined with tangled rough.

Barnes Second

A stroke behind, and playing brilliantly, was lanky Luke Barnes, 19, of Atlanta, the only other contestant to crack par on this stroke-eating course. Bert's 70, compact of three birdies, one bogey that descended on his card when he topped a No. 4 wood, and 14 pars, set a new competitive record for the lengthened course.

Four of the field managed to equal par figures. They are Mike Gestone, Montclair, N. J., postman; Don Erickson, Los Angeles; Ralph A. Reed, Lincoln, Neb., and Arthur Armstrong, who came 5,000 miles from Hawaii for the pay-as-you-play classic.

Armstrong a Favorite

Armstrong, with his oil-smooth swing, was one of the favorites to go to the semifinals, at least. He played like a golfing robot set for unerring par production in his round yesterday.

Marshall Springer, Chicago; Paul Genung, Dayton, Ohio; Andy Oliveri, Washington, D. C.; Al Huegelmeyer, Baltimore; Louis Cyr, Vancouver, Wash., and Stan Kroll, Utica, N. Y., posted 73's yesterday.

Seemingly Safe

Harry Kaufman, Lincoln, Neb.; Wes Berner, Portland, Ore.; Ted Gwin, Tulsa; Jack Taulman, Columbus, Ind.; Walter Knych, Utica; Bill Birofka, Summit, N. J.; Leonard Egbert, Los Angeles, and Ed Johnston, Baltimore, were safe to qualify if they could match their first round 74's today.

Outside the charmed circle were the "ragged edge boys," those with 75's or over. They were faced with the chore of keeping 'em sweet and true under pressure today, or they'll become spectators when the cards are totaled tonight and the 64 championship round berths awarded.

Some Over 90

Defending champion Al Leach, Cleveland, was teetering with a shaky 75.

The weather was scheduled to be hot and muggy again today. Scores zoomed into the incredible 90's as the heat grew more intense on the long haul yesterday. Unbelievable as it seems in a national tourney with the cream of the public linksters competing, no less than four entrants failed to crack 90, and one had an astronomical 95.

The Harding Cup competition for three-man teams will be decided today. Los Angeles, defending champion, had a half-way mark of 221 strokes, to lead the Seattle trio by three strokes. Lincoln, Neb., was third with 226, and Utica, N. Y., followed with 231.

German Duo Wins Hamburg Doubles

HAMBURG, July 24 (AP)—Henner Henkel and Roderich Menzel, German Davis Cup pair, won the doubles championship of the German international tennis tournament yesterday by defeating Eugene Smith and Owen Anderson, both of California, 6—1, 7—5, 6—4, in the final.

Henkel defeated Menzel in the final of men's singles, 4—6, 6—3, 6—0, 6—1, and Hilda Sperling of Denmark won the women's title by beating Miss A. Kovacs of Yugoslavia, 6—0, 6—1.

Eugene Smith teamed with Gracyn Wheeler of Santa Monica, Calif., to defeat Owen Anderson and Miss Jarvis of England, 6—3, 7—5, in the final of mixed doubles.

It's an Old American Custom

© Keystone

Tabor Academy (Marion, Mass.) oarsmen hurl their coxswain, J. H. Hope, into Henley's classic waters, by way of celebrating their Thames Cup victory at the Centenary Regatta in England this year.

Seabright Courts Become Doubles Tryout Grounds

SEABRIGHT, N. J., July 25 (AP)—The grass courts of the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club became the tryout grounds for America's premier doubles teams today as officials of the United States Lawn Tennis Association sought to whip together a combination to carry Uncle Sam's colors in the Davis Cup defense.

With the all-conquering duo of Don Budge and Gene Mako broken up when the former turned professional, Walter Pate, Davis Cup captain, directed tournament officials to test several teams in order to have the best possible doubles pair ready for cup competition early in September.

Defaults in Singles

Mako, who defaulted from the singles yesterday, will be here today to pair with Wayne Sabin of Portland, Ore., in the first round of the tandem play, Pate advised club officers.

The Wimbledon singles finalists, Bobby Riggs and Elwood Cooke, form another high-ranking combination. Other probable combinations included Frankie Parker and Don McNeill, Frank Shields and Sidney B. Wood, Gardnar Mulloy and John Hope Doeg and the Murray twins, Bill and Chester.

Crawford and Quist

Rated as formidable threats to the strongest doubles field assembled here in years will be the Australian combination of Adrian Quist and Jack Crawford. Quist did not enter the singles competition, but Crawford did and was paired against young Billy Umstaedter of Millburn, N. J. in the second round today.

Riggs, who like Crawford, drew a bye in the first round opens defense of his singles crown today aginst Carlton Rood of Chapel Hill, N. C.

Grant Advances

Without exception, the favorites came through yesterday's first round. With Mako out, the highest seeded player to see action was Bryan M. (Bitsy) Grant, the tiny Georgian who registered 6—1, 7—5, over Armand L. Bruneau of New York. Cooke, who lost to Riggs in the 1938 final, Parker, Mulloy and Sabin all joined him in the second round with only the last two losing a set.

It was the same story in the women's tournament, where top-seeded Dorothy Bundy of Santa Monica, Calif., runner-up to Alice Marble last year, led 16 players into the second round. Dorothy Workman, Los Angeles, Helen Pederson, Stamford, Conn., and Virginia Wolfenden, San Francisco, who are seeded behind her, all advanced without difficulty.

Helen Jacobs, who retired one singles bowl in 1932, appeared in the women's doubles with Sarah Palfrey Fabyan as her partner and won 6—2, 7—5, over Louise Raymond of Scarsdale, N. Y., and Edna Smith of Cleveland.

College Grid Team Picked For Game With N. Y. Giants

CHICAGO, July 25 (AP)—The New York Giants, rulers of the professional football world, have a date with 69 top-flight college stars the night of Aug. 30 and it looks like anything but a pleasant assignment.

The roster of college seniors selected in a 10,916,366-vote poll conducted by more than 300 newspapers and radio stations reads like a who's-who of the 1938 season.

Test for Giants

The starting line-up of the all-stars was automatically determined, the most popular players at the respective positions getting the spots for the kickoff. But regardless of which men get to play the most, the Giants are in for a terrific test, because of the quality and quantity of the opposition.

This year's battle will be the sixth in the series. The pros have won one, the college boys two and two ended in tie games.

Davey O'Brien, Texas Christian's superlative quarterback, showed the way in vote-getting, polling 1,204,516 votes to take the field general's assignment by a wide margin.

Others who qualified for starting positions:

Ends—Earl Brown, Notre Dame; Bowden Wyatt, Tennessee.
Tackles—Joe Mihal, Purdue; Bob Haak, Indiana.
Guards—Ralph Heikkinen, Michigan; Francis Twedell, Minnesota.
Center—Charles Brock, Nebraska.
Halfbacks—Bob MacLeod, Dartmouth; Marshall Goldberg, Pittsburgh.
Fullback—Howard Weiss, Wisconsin.

This group and the 58 others on the squad will report to the coaching staff Aug. 12 at Northwestern University where they will begin training for the game.

The game, originated by the Chicago Tribune with proceeds annually going to charity, usually draws a crowd of about 80,000.

The Tribune and more than 300 other newspapers and radio stations are now conducting another two-week poll to select a coaching staff. The mentor getting the most votes will become head coach with four assistants from various sections of the country.

This poll started Sunday and runs through Aug. 5, but no tabulation has yet been made of the standings.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

By the Associated Press

Results July 24

International League
Buffalo 4, Newark 2.
Jersey City 5, Toronto 3.
Syracuse 2, Rochester 1.
Baltimore 15, Montreal 8.

American Association
St. Paul 4, Toledo 1.
Minneapolis 3, Columbus 1.
Milwaukee 10, Louisville 1.
Kansas City 7, Indianapolis 5.

Pacific Coast League
No games scheduled.

Texas League
Shreveport 7, San Antonio 6.
Fort Worth 3, Dallas 1.
Beaumont 4, Houston 0.
Oklahoma City 8, Tulsa 1.

Southern Association
New Orleans 0, Little Rock 0 (tie).
Birmingham 3, Memphis 2.
Only games scheduled.

Eastern League
Hartford 13, Binghamton 3.
Albany 8, Springfield 0.
Elmira 4, Wilkes-Barre 3.
Scranton 7, Williamsport 3.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	62	25	.713
Boston	52	30	.635
Chicago	49	37	.570
Cleveland	45	40	.529
Detroit	43	44	.494
Washington	36	54	.400
Philadelphia	33	52	.388
St. Louis	24	62	.279

Results July 24

No games scheduled.

And Talking of . . . Rowing

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Surveying the Stars—and Stripes

LONDON—When I was in the Umpire's launch at Henley's Centenary Regatta, watching J. W. Burk, of the United States, proceed automaton-like to yet another fine victory in the competition for the classic Diamond Sculls, someone remarked to me, "Well, these Americans certainly have something we Britishers could do with, when it comes to rowing." And that remark is truer, literally, now, than is was then. For the Americans have the Grand Challenge Cup, the Thames Cup, and the Diamond Sculls. Not to mention a half-share in the silver Goblets. Thanks respectively to Harvard University, Tabor Academy, and Hugh Parker. While other Americans who reached finals at Henley were the boys of Kent School, racing for the Thames Cup, and Richard Parker (brother of Hugh) competing for the Silver Goblets. Hugh was partnered by another Cambridge "Blue," C. B. Sanford, and Richard by a fellow-member of the London Rowing Club, P. N. Carpmael.

Stewards Cup

Another cherished trophy taken abroad in this, the hundredth year of Henley, was the Stewards Cup, for fours, won by a quartet from the Zurich Rowing Club, of Switzerland; and it took the most brilliant racing by British representatives to keep hold on the Wyfold Cup for fours, the only regular Henley event which has never been taken out of England, and the Centenary Double Sculls, a prize specially put up for competition this year and productive of a dead-heat in the final between Jack Beresford, junior, and L. F. Southwood, on the one hand, and two Italian aces, G. Scherli and E. Broschi, on the other. Beresford, (a former winner of the Diamond Sculls and the Olympic sculling championship), and his partner are a couple of veterans who have been but of previous top-grade racing since they won the 1936 Olympic Double Sculling Championship at the last Olympic Games three years ago.

I talked with many famous old-timers during the 1939 Henley Royal Regatta and there were two matters upon which their opinions seemed to be practically unanimous. One was that never before has the weather for Henley been so horrible. The other was that seldom, if ever, has there been seen on the world-famous course so splendid an eight-oared crew as that representing Harvard University this year.

Grand Challenge Cup

The Harvard men arrived on the scene fresh from their victory over Yale in a four miles race; they went out for a practice row when they had been at Henley about a couple of hours; and they swept to victory in their races for the Grand Challenge Cup by beating, over a course of 1 mile 550 yards:

London Rowing Club ("A" Crew), easily, in 7m. 23s.

Jesus College, Cambridge, by 2¼ lengths, in 7m. 21s.

Argonaut Boat Club, Canada, by 3 lengths in 7m. 40s.

A particularly interested witness of these proceedings was Mr. Robert Herrick, Harvard's celebrated coach. For he coached the Harvard crew (his son was spare man in it) that won the Grand Challenge Cup in 1914, defeating another American eight, from Boston's Union Boat Club, in the last of the prewar Henley finals. That was the occasion of Harvard's last appearance at Henley until this year.

The main reason for Harvard's 1939 success was the men's extremely hard "finish," a quality noticeably lacking among British crews, as a whole, these days, and it seemed to me that by not leaning so far back at the end of the stroke as British eights are wont to do, the Americans contrived to keep their bows consistently level above the water. It would be hard, indeed, to over-praise them for their showing on a course that, traversed against the flow of the Thames River, always seems very "dead" to oarsmen unused to it. "It's like rowing on glue," is how one visitor described the situation to me.

Extraordinary Sculler

The eights from Tabor Academy and Kent School (holder of the Thames Cup) gave a splendid account of themselves—in the final between them, the former was victorious by 1¼ lengths in 7m. 53s., but, for me, the outstanding recollection of the four days' racing was the consistent brilliance of that extraordinary sculler, J. W. Burk, of the Penn A. C., who defeated in the final for the Diamond Sculls an opponent fully worthy of him—R. Verey of Poland. The margin of the American's success in this race was 1¼ lengths, but it would have been a more if Burk had not hit the wooden booms that mark out the course. Burk's time was 9m. 13s.

I understand that never before this year's Henley had Burk had experience of racing against a head wind. Which would explain, no doubt, why his steering was not so good as usual. Watching him closely while he was in action, I noticed that he appears to pay not the slightest attention to an opponent. He just punches away with that short, rapid stroke of his, as if he were a figure motivated by clockwork. Knowing that, whatever rate or length a rival may be striking, he will catch him up and pass him.

In the Henley finals which I have not yet detailed, Trinity Hall, Cambridge, won the Visitors' Challenge Cup for coxswainless fours, beating New College, Oxford, by 3½ lengths in 8m. 9s.; Clare College, Cambridge, won the Ladies' Plate for eights, defeating Corpus Christi, Cambridge, easily in 8m. 13s.; Maidenhead Rowing Club won the Wyfords Cup for coxswainless fours, beating Tigre Boat Club of the Argentine by two lengths in 9m. 8s. and Zurich R. C. won the Stewards Cup, beating Oriel College, Oxford, by four lengths in 8m. 9s.

Ray Getliffe Advances; Ontario Team Wins Cup

MT. BRUNO, Que., July 25 (CP)—Ontario's team of four retained the Willingdon Cup inter-provincial team golf championship yesterday with a record aggregate of 583 for 36 holes over Mount Bruno's sun-baked course.

* * *

Beats Englishman

Blond Ray Getliffe of London, Ont., eliminated the lone Englishman in the Canadian Amateur Golf Championship yesterday by defeating John Langley of Ashridge, at the 19th hole, in the preliminary round.

Drawn with six other pairs to play once before the championship proper gets under way over the Mount Bruno course, Getliffe and Langley went nip and tuck from the first to the 18th hole with never more than one hole dividing the pair. A great second shot on the 19th won for Getliffe.

Hockey Player

Getliffe, a National Hockey League player in the winter, banged his second 200 yards to within four feet of the pin while Langley lay 14 feet away. The Englishman's putt missed and Getliffe sank his for the birdie and the match. They were all square after nine holes and Langley was one up when he won the 16th. He couldn't hold the lead, however, and Getliffe tied the match with a win on the 17th.

Haas Late

Five of the seven scheduled matches in the preliminary round were played yesterday morning with the Getliffe victory easily the outstanding result. Freddie Haas of New Orleans, former Canadian champion had not arrived yesterday afternoon but tournament officials said he would not be disqualified and would start in the first round today if he turned up.

Haas was drawn against Dr. Dudley R. Ross of Montreal in the preliminary round.

Eight Clubs Left In Soccer League

PATERSON, N. J., July 25 (AP)—The American Professional Football Association prepared today for its fourth season with an eight-team league.

Joe Rosentover, President of the Association, said the league bought the Clifton, N. J., Wessingtons' franchise at a meeting last night because the eleven was without sufficient financial backing and did not field a team last season capable of meeting the loop's competition.

The Association's 1939 schedule has been held up, Rosentover said, because the Brooklyn, N. Y., Eagles reported they had not yet contracted for a home field. The Eagles played at Ebbets Field last year, home of the Brooklyn Dodgers of the National Football League, when that team was away.

Besides Brooklyn, teams in the Association represent Paterson, Union City, Jersey City, and Newark in New Jersey, Wilmington, Del., Danbury, Conn., and Providence, R. I.

Shennecosset Win By Tony Kosinski

EASTERN POINT, Conn., July 24 (AP)—In 23-year-old Tony Kosinski of Bridgeport, Connecticut finally seems to have found a golfer who can hold his own in top-flight amateur company.

For the first time since 1935 and the third time in the 20-year history of the tourney, Tony kept the trophy in the Shennecosset men's invitation tourney in its home State when he defeated Eddie Foy of New York, 4 and 3, yesterday.

The only previous Connecticut winners were Paul Haviland of Bridgeport in 1928 and Bobby Grant of Wethersfield in 1935.

Southpaw Tournament

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 25 (AP)—The New England southpaw golf championship will be decided over the Manchester Country Club course in the 14th annual tournament scheduled for Aug. 16, 17 and 18, club officials have announced.

Jesse E. Giles of Lynn, Mass., is the defending champion. There will be a qualifying round of 18 holes the first day and match play in divisions of 16 the following two days.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Give the Pitcher a Needed Hand

"Dizzy Wins No. 20—Paul Blanks Cubs for 18th."

Remember those headlines exploiting the consistent tactics of the colorful Dean boys of Cardinal fame, and how they whipped Frankie Frisch's old Gashouse Gang to a National League pennant and world crown back in 1934?

They had everything—box office appeal, seemingly unlimited stamina on the mound, fast balls that dominated every big series, and natural baseball ability that comes only with participation from early childhood. In short, they came close to being the most mechanically perfect pitching twins ever controlled by a big league club.

Careers Cut Short

But today Dizzy and Paul are a far cry from those memorable Gashouse days, and rival players in the National League think that both of them will be out of the major picture by the end of 1940, if not before. The weight of those torrid Cardinal campaigns seems destined to write an early finish to two of the most brilliant careers in modern diamond history.

Dizzy, now wearing a Chicago Cub uniform, was off to an impressive start this season—impressive, at least, in the won and lost columns. Worked no more than once a week—usually on Sunday—Diz could win. However, it was not with his famed side-arm fast ball that the big right-hander tamed the opposition. Instead, it was a tantalizing change of pace, mixed with a curve. No longer can the elder Dean burn that "high hard one" through the middle for a third strike. In the language of the player, he just doesn't have it any more. And now that the other clubs are wise to Dizzy's limited assortment, games in the win column are rare. Not even the great Diz can go on forever minus that important No. 1 pitch.

Rivals Admired Him

So the fellows who have fought against Dizzy for nine years—fought and yet admired and respected that matchless rhythmic motion and ability to deliver with the pressure on—are predicting that his days of high salaries are numbered.

The recent mysterious injury to the Dean left arm, sustained on the last eastern tour of the Cubs, will have no bearing on his hurling career. When "Old Diz" steps down from the rubber, it will be only because he no longer can fool those hitters.

Paul's record is even less impressive than his brother's. Still with the Cardinals, the boy they once called Daffy has shown nothing to demand a new contract in '40. Unless he does some fancy pitching through August and September, he will not be at St. Petersburg when the Red Birds report for spring training next February.

Paul as Great

Although few not connected with baseball recognized the fact, Paul was as great a hurler as his talkative brother. At times the records proved he was greater. On Sept. 21, 1934, for example, Daffy pitched a no-hit no-run game against the Brooklyn Dodgers, which is a peak never reached by Diz. The elder Dean came close many times, but Paul did better than that. He got there. And ball players will further tell you that though Paul lacked his brother's "Spalding Guide" delivery, the younger boy was just as tough out there on the mound.

Colorful figures like the Deans, Carl Hubbell and Schoolboy Rowe barely hanging on in the majors at a time when they should be at their peaks—when are the powers controlling the National and American leagues going to give the pitcher a hand? True, there are numerous low-score games, but in order to attain them, the hurler of today works almost twice as hard as the moundsman of yesterday. The result is obvious—a shortened career. Fellows like the Deans, Hubbell and Rowe, it is believed, would have gone along for close to 20 years if they had not been throwing the so-called rabbit ball.

Incidentally, from Brooklyn today comes the report that Van Mungo will be on the sidelines for six weeks, at least. The Van injured an ankle while pinch running in last Sunday's second game with the Cardinals. So once again a fellow who seemed headed for a most successful mound career is of little or no use to his club. In 1937 the big southerner won nine games; in '38 he won four. Until this year, he has not had a consistently good club behind him. And yet, great pitchers can win regardless of support. Apparently Mungo will never reach the heights predicted for him five or six years back.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	53	30	.639
St. Louis	44	39	.530
Pittsburgh	42	39	.519
Brooklyn	40	41	.494
New York	41	43	.488
Boston	40	44	.476
Philadelphia	25	54	.316

Results July 24

No games scheduled.

Johnny Evers was named manager of the Chicago Cubs in 1913.

To Be Continued

Topical

The tale of Alice Marble vs. Kay Stammers rivalry. The last episode of the story was the smashing win for Alice at Wimbledon by 6—2, 6—0. Now for the Wightman Cup at Forest Hills, L. I., N. Y., Aug. 25-26.

Bromwich and Hopman Seeded One and Two

VANCOUVER, July 25 (CP)—Two Australian Davis Cup tennis stars—John Bromwich and Harry Hopman—are seeded one and two in the Western Canada Tennis Championship tournament this week.

Ed Amark of San Francisco, Pacific Northwest singles titlist, is seeded third, and Gunny Amonette of Alameda, Calif., fourth.

Bromwich, Australian singles champion, is paired with Hopman, captain of the Australian Davis Cup team in the doubles event. They are seeded first.

Bromwich lived up to his seeded ranking July 23 as he played Jack Brawn, Vancouver City champion, winning in five sets, 6—2, 6—1, 6—3, 6—0, 6—3.

English Cricket

LONDON, July 25 (C P Cable)—Close-of-play scores in English county cricket matches started Saturday follow:

Middlesex 238 for six (Edrich 87 not out, Robertson 79); vs. Lancashire; at Lord's.

Derbyshire 162 for seven wickets; vs. Somerset; at Derby.

Surrey 231; Kent 86 for two; at Blackheath.

Gloucester 11 for no wickets; vs. Sussex; at Bristol.

Hampshire 193; Leicestershire 117 for six; at Leicester.

Northamptonshire 261 (Merritt 53, Nelson 51) and 66 (Perks five for 25, Martin four for 36); Worcestershire 227 (standing 50 not out, Partridge four for 39, Herbert four for 48) and 30 for four; at Rushden.

Warwickshire 48 for no wickets, declared, and 43 for one; Glamorgan 48 for one, declared; at Llanelly.

Nottinghamshire 200 (Keeton 65, Smailes four for 79); Yorkshire 17 for one; at Sheffield.

The 1940 winter Olympic games have been awarded to Germany.

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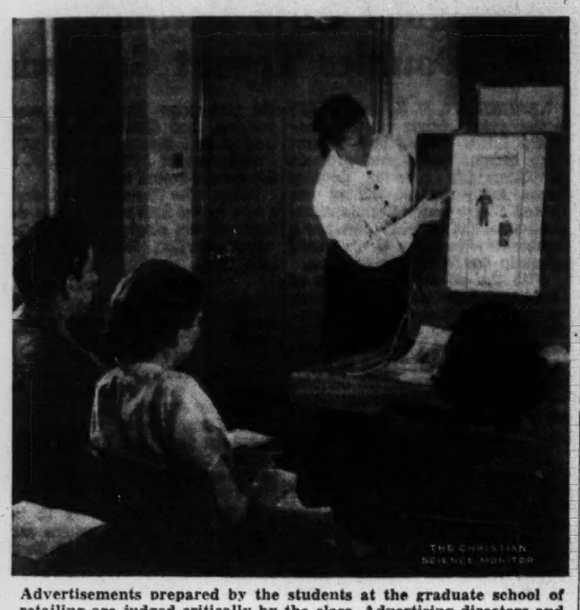


Advertisements prepared by the students at the graduate school of retailing are judged critically by the class. Advertising directors and experienced copywriters often assist.

Trained in Various Branches Of Retail Merchandising

Students of Graduate School of Retailing Learn Advertising, Selling, and Store Management

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pittsburgh, Pa.

The first graduate school of retailing in the world celebrated its majority during the past season with new offices and classrooms on the nineteenth floor of the Cathedral of Learning, seat of the University of Pittsburgh.

This unusual school originated 21 years ago when Pittsburgh merchants, in co-operation with educational leaders of the city, made a unique investment in education and agreed to subsidize financially and to support the new departure in commercial education. The school has now become the Research Bureau for Retail Training of the University of Pittsburgh.

Seven large Pittsburgh department stores have endowed the school permanently, and representatives of the shops aid the university authorities in charting the curriculum and in mapping other programs for the conduct of the school.

Research Bureau's Work

In a broad sense, it might be said that the Research Bureau for Retail Training has included in its functions the adapting of the concepts of modern technocracy to the more or less prosaic and age-old business of shop keeping. Evidence of the workability of the findings of the technocrats is given in an instance wherein a department store managed to save $1,280 in a single year simply by standardizing on wrapping twine when they followed a formula of procedure as designated by the bureau.

The bureau had as a leading project last year the study of the use of simplified wrapping materials. The subject was gone into exhaustively and fiscal rewards aggregated savings of $28,000 to the seven department stores which endowed the school.

The school receives hundreds of inquiries and applications from college students eager to become buyers, fashion directors, copy writers, merchandise managers, managers of dress shops, etc. From this mass of applications, the bureau selects 25 college graduates for a year's intensive study in store work, in which every phase of the field, ranging from the intricacies of a large department store's delivery system to exploring the realm of fashion reporting are gone into. Some of this study is done in the classrooms and some in actual experience in Pittsburgh department stores, which serve as practical laboratories for the students taking the course.

Toward Better Service

The bureau serves the stores as a central research committee for the varied problems that arise from time to time in the operation of a large department store. Staff, students, and store executives work together in solving problems of improved store operation and more efficient service to the customer.

The curriculum is a comprehensive one, the course including retail advertising, merchandising, sales promotion, merchandising mathematics, fashion fundamentals, color, line, and design; display copy writing, merchandise control, research seminar, personnel management, selling methods, training procedure, textiles, merchandising methods, department store operation, economics of retailing, labor relations, executive leadership, and interior decoration.

Classes Elsewhere

As a result of the bureau's pioneering work in retail traning, state, and national agencies turn to it for aid in organizing and directing this form of vocational training. The director of the bureau supervised organizing of classes in Allentown, Bethlehem, Lancaster, Erie, and other cities.

During the Summer of 1938, the bureau conducted a complete course in the teaching and supervising of distributive occupational subjects.

That the school is in no sense just a local scholastic influence is evidenced by the fact that during the past year classes included a Swiss student on leave of absence from the University of Zurich, a young French-Canadian studying how the American way of up-to-date merchandising might be applied to his father's department store in Montreal, and a student from Australia studying under the sponsorship of a large Melbourne store.

Library of the Research Bureau of Retail Training, University of Pittsburgh—a favorite gathering place of the students. This library is said to house one of the finest collections of books on the subject of retailing in the United States.

Giving Yourself A Head Start

III

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Corinne had a lovely voice. An unusual one, too, for her high notes were naturally flutelike. She knew she wanted to build herself a career in music. She might teach or be on radio programs or even aspire to grand opera.

Jane on the other hand had a pleasing voice. She loved music and had early decided to make music her means of livelihood, too. She listened attentively to the good singers on radio programs and studied their rendition of great songs. She did without some much wanted accessories to her new outfit because she wanted the money to go and hear a world-known singer.

"I want to see how she stands, how she dresses, how she holds her music if she does, and to see how she opens and shuts her mouth, even," said Jane to Corinne.

Jane always helped when asked, even if it were only to drill a class of small children in the Sunday School to sing an Easter song or a Christmas carol. Corinne didn't choose to "cheapen" her talent with such simple uses. Jane even laughed at night air as hurting her voice and she it was who led off the songs at the moonlight picnic while Corinne often kept silent.

"It takes more than a voice to merit this job," said a school principal some years later when both Corinne and Jane were eager to secure a position as music teacher in a public school system. "I am selecting you for the job," he said, turning to Jane, "because you are an all-around person. By your willingness to work with any group that needed your services you have given yourself a head start on this job of guiding children in better music appreciation." M. C. R.

Can They Depend Upon You?

One question an employer always asks when inquiring about a prospective employee is, "Can I depend upon this person?" A banker when considering a loan always determines the reliability of the one concerned. A coach will not send a player into a game unless he can be sure the player will do what he is supposed to do. One of the greatest recommendations one man can give another is to say, "His word is as good as his bond." The history of human achievement is in large part a record of the acts of men who could be depended upon.

Dependability! How do you rate yourself on this point? Do you keep your word? Do you keep contracts? Do people trust you? Do you mean what you say when you answer, "I will do it" or "I will be there" or "I will try"? Elbert Hubbard made his name famous by writing a simple straightforward story of a man who did what he was supposed to do. In "The Message to Garcia" we have a character we love and admire because of this virtue we call dependability.

A man is never too old to become dependable. Sometimes a man who has failed many times becomes more dependable than others because his experience has taught him the advantage of being trusted. And a man is never too young to be dependable. It is a qualification desired in all men.

Dependability is a treasure you cannot purchase, borrow, or steal. It is something no one can take from you and yet something you can lose very easily. If you do nothing else in your university career be sure to develop this one evidence of strong character.—Raymond E. Machester, Dean of Men, Kent State University, in "The Saturday Letters." (Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio: The F. W. Orth Company.)

Evidence of One's Finer Nature

The deeper and finer nature of a person is evidenced by the way in which he takes the bumps, not alone in sports but also among the threatening events of life. . . . Can you take them? And smile? And continue to think your way through them.

—President Laurens Hickok Seelye of St. Lawrence University.

Students get actual experience in store work by selling in Pittsburgh department stores on Saturdays.

Educating Alabama's Negroes

A Realistic Effort to Understand and Meet Need

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Southerners themselves note that a change is slowly coming to the Negro in the Southern States due to the gradual increase of educational facilities. Since the depression years set in with their accompanying increase of public welfare agencies and relief, Southern white persons have realized as never before that the uneducated and unskilled Negro is definitely a personal and public liability.

Now every Southern state, including Mississippi, admittedly one of the more backward in Negro education, is turning to Negro education as a means of helping Negro youth "to meet life,"—so a prominent Negro educator told the reviewer.

The steps leading up to this change in Southern thinking are described with a detailed historical background for at least one State, Alabama, in Horace Mann Bond's "Negro Education in Alabama—A Study in Cotton and Steel," published by The Associated Publishers, Inc. Washington, D. C., 1939 ($3.25). This study, which was The Susan Colver Rosenberger Prize Essay at The University of Chicago in 1937, represents nine years of fact-finding by the author.

Abundance Of Notes

Every possible detail connected with the Negro in Alabama and some other sections of the South has been spaded out of archives long since forgotten, and spotlighted with th intensity of the scholar's search for facts. The book is supplied with an abundance of cross-references and notes, so that the reader who masters the book not only will understand the problems still confronting the Negro, but will have a fair-sized knowledge of United States and Southern history as relates to him.

As a background book for an American history course of the Civil War period the book should be valuable both for indications of original sources and for a seemingly unprejudiced research view of the subject.

Probably the most hopeful sign on the Southern horizon for the Negro is in the changed attitude of the Negro himself. He is developing a definite racial pride. He considers himself an American He is overcoming a sense of subserviency. As one Negro educator in Louisiana said, "My students now say, 'Yes' and 'No' to white people, just as the white children do, instead of 'Yes'm' and No'm'." He considered that a definite sign of rising independence of thought

To Become Good Toilers

But another change. Southern Negro educators today are emphasizing that an educated man or woman—white or black—without a job is of poor value to a community or himself. And since a practical view of the Negro's status in the South points to a life of labor and toil for the majority of the members of the colored race, these educators are urging Negro boys and girls to learn how to be good toilers—good plumbers, good nurses, good electricians, and mechanics, yes and printers and painters. They are teaching the girls how to be good domestic servants—clean, efficient, and industrious.

In this current training—which has not yet sufficiently penetrated all of Alabama or the South—may lie the future basis of real independence and real racial accomplishment for the Negro. It is to this end that the Bond book is working and contributing—an end which merits the co-operation of all progressive Americans.

Nate R. White

Heard by Our Graduates

Beneath the mechanics of popular government must lie the sustaining structure of a spiritual objective and a unified program by which to attain that objective. Democracy in the United States is suffering because she lacks such a program by which alone we can make use of the freedom we so properly cherish. Because of special privileges you of the Class of 1939 enjoy, democracy has a right to expect that you will accept the responsibilities of leadership in her behalf, that you will return to her payments in public service beyond what the tax collector can exact. To equip you to do so is the chief responsibility of the university in the nation's service. In meeting your nation's need you will find an antidote to frustration.

—Harold W. Dodds, President of Princeton University, in his baccalaureate address.

Likes the Abundant Variety of It

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

We are still interested in sharing descriptions of the work done by you Round Tablers. Remember, we asked you to tell us about your jobs? It helps others, we think, to learn what is entailed in various kinds of work. Here is word from a school secretary.—Chairman.

♪ ♪ ♪

Pennsylvania

Dear Chairman:

A recent issue of the Round Table interested me greatly, and I just couldn't help but write to share my everyday work with the others of you.

I am employed by the School District in which I live as secretary to the principal of one of the local grammar schools, of which there are ten in this district. I am the only one in the office with the principal, so am to a certain extent my own boss. Our school has an enrollment of about 550 and includes kindergarten to Grade 6 inclusive, with a faculty of 23 teachers. Being a secretary in a business office and a secretary in a principal's office are two very different experiences. I can speak on this subject, since before acquiring this position I worked in the office of an old music roll concern in the city just outside my home.

What I like most about my job is the never ending variety of it—each day presents something different, and when I go to the office at 8:30 in the morning I never know what will be the course of the day's events. My work brings me into contact with many parents, not to mention the children themselves, and I also act as cashier in the school cafeteria, at times accompany several of the choruses and along the latter line have had the fun of being the accompanist for the chorus when they've broadcasted from several of the local radio stations. Perhaps you think I work only when school is in session for the ten months of the year, but here in this district we are employed for the entire year, and at the close of the school term, work in either the Junior or Senior High School buildings on the roster cards, courses of study, etc., for the following year, and of course I may add we get a two weeks' vacation during these summer months.

I have never met any fellow school secretaries through the pen and wonder whether I stand alone in this line. Perhaps I shouldn't add that such a one or ones would be welcome in my correspondence since it seems as though I have so many pen friends already, but there is always room for one more friend and the days grow so much sweeter through the joys of friendship. (Miss) F. A. G.

♪ ♪ ♪

Thinks We've Improved
Missouri

Dear Chairman:

This is the first time I have ventured to send a letter to the Round Table, but for several years I have enjoyed reading the published letters and corresponding with some of the writers. This column is one of my favorite features.

It seems a wonderful thing to me how richly the people of our day can live. This very state in which I live was pioneer country in my mother's and grandmother's time, and when I think of the isolation and hardships and privation of fifty and seventy-five years ago, I am very grateful for the freedom of our own times. The theater, paintings, music, books—both privately owned and in the public libraries—have come abundantly within the reach of all. Each one of us can now mentally walk with the wise and great of every age. Modern means of traveling and communication have enlarged our acquaintance to include the world. What fullness of life is ours!

I should be delighted to hear from anyone in any part of the world. Every place has much of interest to share. The more established places have centuries old traditions and culture, and the newer ones have courage, kindness, and a very great friendliness to offer. (Miss) H. A. B.

♪ ♪ ♪

Wants More Operas
Washington, D. C.

Dear Chairman:

The Youth Round Table meetings have given me much enjoyment and I should like to become an active member. The opportunity these meetings afford to exchange ideas with young people of our own country, as well as in other parts of the world, will certainly promote peace.

The Round Table discussions cover a wide field of subjects. I am especially interested in music and should like to suggest that you invite letters considering ways and means to increase interest in the production of operas in this country. I feel that every large city should have its Opera House and not have to depend solely upon the Metropolitan of New York. I should be very happy to hear the views of Round Table members on this subject. (Miss) H. L. W.

♪ ♪ ♪

Going Forward Together

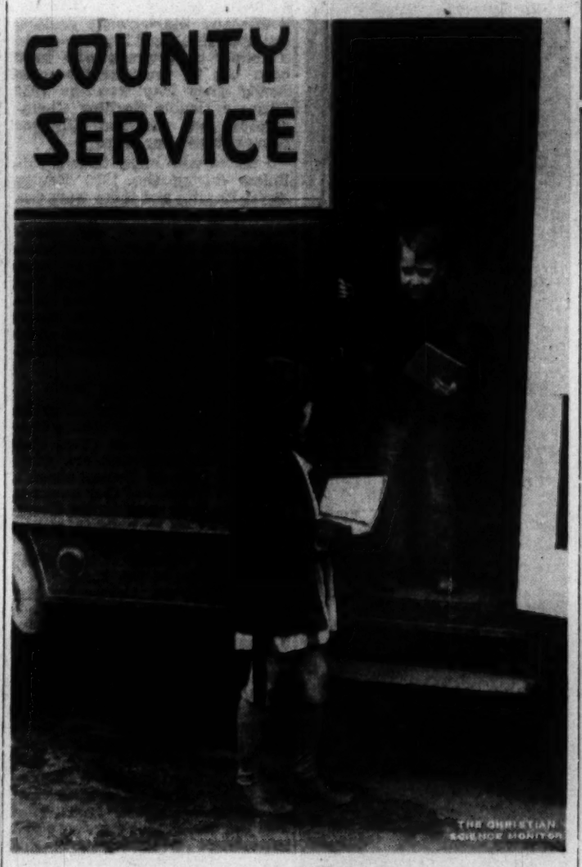
Dear Chairman:

I find mere words inadequate to express my admiration for and interest in the Youth Round Table. Such inspiring letters as, for instance, those which were read in the recent all-British meeting, cannot fail to help greatly in breaking down the false barriers to a true brotherhood of man, those false barriers called language, space, distance and time. As an individual I am, perhaps, slightly older than those of that large group the world calls "Youth." However, I have long since seen that the youthful are those of that blessed company who continue to grow in grace, and share their glorious heritage with as many of their brother men as possible. This I humbly endeavor to do, and in the small measure I succeed I am young. May I join you? (Mr.) K. K-B.

♪ ♪ ♪

We are always glad to include as "guests" those who are below or above our stated Round Table age, which is approximately the range of the twenties. The only reason we ever mention age at all (and we never like to do it) is so that young people in their early years out of school and college, with few established contacts and perhaps particularly eager to know one another, may have this meeting place and realize that they may go forward together.

Cheerio . . . Chairman



When the Library Comes to See Us

Two small customers visiting the traveling library of Athens County, Ohio. The large bookmobile, as it is called, is operated by the Works Progress Administration as a part of its library extension program. Similar library projects are in operation in other parts of the country, and provide a fine service to persons in isolated rural areas who otherwise would not have access to reading matter. The bookmobile makes regular calls at its various stations along the way, distributing and collecting books and magazines.

Are Engineers Being Trained For Their Social Responsibilities?

State College, Pa.

Education which will produce professional men who are more aware of their responsibilities to society offers the strongest hope of saving democracy in America, Dr. Robert E. Doherty, President of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, recently told the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education at a meeting at Pennsylvania State College.

Dr. Doherty criticized the engineering profession for its apathy to economic questions and its failure to consider the social consequences of the civilization which it has largely created. Professional education which includes a broad liberal background offers, he thinks, the best hope for the future.

Implied in the acceptance of democracy, the speaker declared, is a new emphasis in education and a new sense of responsibility of citizenship on the part of professional men, not only as individuals but also as organized professional groups. Since it is difficult to secure the interest of mature men in these matters, the solution lies in the education of youth, he believes.

"If it is essential to the maintenance of a democratic society and to progress in solving baffling social problems to have the talents and active citizenship of engineers focused upon those problems, habits must be formed in college, interests stimulated, and competences developed which will enable the engineer to co-operate naturally and effectively with educated citizens from other fields who are working toward the same ends," the Carnegie Tech head declared.

This theory places a heavy responsibility squarely upon the shoulders of engineering educators, he continued. "We must provide in the curriculum enough time and sufficient guidance of the right kind so that our engineering students will have reasonable opportunity to prepare themselves for the responsibilities they will meet when they reach professional maturity," he pointed out.

"If this country is to endure as a democracy, as a land of free men, then each new professional generation must not be nurtured in the same atmosphere and professional lore as their fathers and grandfathers, but in the light and knowledge and purpose of their own day. And if this be so, then the teaching profession must make it so. The responsibility cannot be evaded."

For Students of the Radio

The type of service which radio can offer in acquainting listeners with international affairs is graphically portrayed in "I Broadcast the Crisis," by H. V. Kaltenborn. This book is a verbatim account of the broadcasts over the Columbia network of the Czecho-Slovakian situation in September. It was rushed to print immediately following the signing of the Munich Pact. It should be interesting supplementary material both for social-studies classes and for students studying the influence of radio.

—The News Letter, Ohio State University.

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See also Saturday's Education Page for advertising of Schools

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Business and Industry

German Economy Seen Hit by Raw Goods Shortage

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Shortage of raw materials, foodstuffs, and of labor are the outstanding deficiencies of Germany today, according to the recently published report of the Reichskredit-Gesellschaft for the first half-year of 1939.

This society's report has long been regarded by many financial experts here as the best source of information, though naturally there is much which it excludes or glosses over in present-day Germany.

Declining exports and a heavy agricultural deficit are problems which become all the more serious for this country when it is realized that the policy adopted not only aims at regaining the foreign markets, but also at the greatest possible increase in armaments production. The present report shows that Greater Germany is now the second greatest industrial country in the world (15 per cent of the whole) following the United States but leading Great Britain.

Production Rises

Production increased during the first six months of this year, especially in iron and steel, but agriculture showed a loss of RM 4,522,000 ($1,808,800 at $1=RM 2.50) for 1937-38, and this is expected to be still greater during the present year. This deficit is to be attributed mainly to the lack of labor and to animal losses, and showed itself very markedly in the decrease in butter production.

Germany's trade balance for the first quarter of 1939 registered a deficit of RM 113,000,000 which was, however, less than for the same period of 1938 (RM 146,000,000). On the other hand, reports of internal finances show large increases from the income and corporation taxes during the past year.

The reader soon realizes that the compilers of this report see the danger of the Reich's economic structure becoming top-heavy through credit-expansion and excessive public borrowing and advocate a still more rigid control of prices and wages as a check upon inflationary tendencies.

The rapid increase in labor income contrasted with the inadequate supply of consumption goods (64 per cent income increase contrasted with only 29.5 per cent in consumption goods) is seen as a possible cause of inflation.

Some 600,000 women workers have already been brought into industry and about 100,000 men transferred to munitions and armaments factories. It is true that many now working on the fortifications in different parts of the Reich will later be free for work elsewhere, but not if a war should break out.

The remedies for this labor scarcity appear to be in the employment of more foreign labor (there are 50,000 Italian laborers as well as Hungarian, Slovak, and Czech laborers here now), and a rationalization of home workers and of machinery. The annexation of Austria, Sudetenland, Bohemia-Moravia, and Memelland have not removed this labor shortage, nor will they unless some system of forced labor is adopted, since the shortage is estimated at 1,000,000 workers.

Germany's claims for Lebensraum are viewed as strange in the light of the fact that it is an importer rather than an exporter of labor in these days.

Agricultural Crisis

Agriculture is still in a crisis, though last year's crops were very good and the reserves of grain were 10,700,000 tons last April, which with the supplies from Hungary and Jugoslavia would guarantee the bread supply for a few years in case of war.

Germany became 56 per cent self-sufficient in fats during 1938, but this was due mainly to the supplies of whale oil, and in case of war it is hardly likely that the whaling fleet could continue its normal expeditions to the Polar regions.

Much has been heard about Germany's home supplies of oil. In 1938, the production of synthetic gasoline amounted to 1,700,000 tons. But consumption also increased greatly, so that motor fuel imports rose more than 47 per cent, compared with those for 1937. Estimates as to the quantity of oil stored for emergency purposes vary tremendously.

It is this shortage of oil which makes Germany cast longing eyes toward Rumania, though it is questionable whether that country's supplies would suffice for the needs of the Reich's large and highly mechanized army in war.

Steel Output Up

The increased production in iron and steel from January to June, 1939, should not be interpreted as meaning that Germany has settled its mineral ore problem. Production has increased, but 80 per cent of the iron ore has still to be imported.

The information supplied clearly indicates that the Four Year Plan cannot make this country self-sufficient, i. e. invulnerable against a blockade, which would exclude essential raw materials. Even if the Reich made central and southeat Europe economicaly dependent upon itself, the Reich would still lack cotton, wool, iron ore, rubber, etc.

This report reveals the Reich's internal financial and economic conditions as hardly those which suggest the necessary preparedness for a European war and strengthen the conviction that only if they are convinced that England and France do not mean business over Danzig, or are engaged elsewhere in the world, will the leaders here risk all for the "Free City."

Economics in Modern World: Pushing Up Commodity Prices

Eighth of 12 Articles

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The collapse of the stock market in 1929 is taken by some people to mark the beginning of the great depression, but to millions of farmers and manufacturers, the beginning was really marked when commodities began slowly turning downward, after their long stability in the nineteen twenties.

That slow ebbing of the commodity price tide never stopped until the summer of 1932, and in its going out it left billions more of debt uncovered and millions more people unprotected than did even the collapse of the stock market.

Commodity prices in the nineteen-twenties were unsually steady, but in the nineteen-thirties they have been unusually volatile. In fact, they have been more fickle and variable than in perhaps any other peace-time period in American history, certainly than in any during the present century. Only the impact of the World War saw more troubling of the waters than has this decade.

Commodity Prices Jump

After the long disheatening 1929-1932 decline, there was a sudden, blind, and brief uprush in commodity prices in the first few months of confidence after President Roosevelt had taken office in 1933. Within a few months the decline of two years was recovered.

Then the recovery stopped. Until the end of the NRA, basic commodity prices moved sidewise. Even after the business prosperity of 1935-1937, with the bull market in stocks, had gotten under way, industrial raw materials showed only slight firmness, and strength in farm commodities was due in large part to the drought, helped out by the Government's restriction program.

In the fall of 1936, as the bull market was nearing its end, a remarkable and short-lived bull market in commodities commenced. It began in cocoa, which seems to have a needle-peak bull market every nine years. It went on to the metals.

Copper began inching up in November ⅛ cent at a time; presently the advances were ¼ cent, then ½ cent, and by March it was leaping up 1 cent per change. Wheat rose to $1.35 and cotton to 14½ cents, the best since the 'twenties; cotton was so high that the price floated over 3,000,000 bales out of government loan stock.

The collapse came as fast as the decline. Around April Fool's Day in 1937 the President hinted at a press conference that copper was too dear. The rise had been precipitate. Raw material inventories had been shrinking to razor-edge proportions in some lines, but there had been heavy forward buying in the processing industries, notably in steel.

Decline Gathers Momentum

The decline began slowly, then gathered momentum in the "quickie" depression of 1937-1938, and, except for a short-lived rally in the summer of 1938, there has been no appreciable recovery. Industrial commodity prices were carried down to the 1935 levels or earlier; leading farm commodities were carried down to 1933 levels.

It may or may not be significant, but the period has been marked by greater government interest in commodity price levels, and more ambitious projects for the large-scale stabilizing of commodity prices, than ever before in peacetime American history. In foreign lands, also, government and semi-government commodity controls have been more pretentious than since the days of mercantilism.

Official interest in commodity prices here first became active in the Spring of 1933 when President Roosevelt made his famous ("do it we will") fireside radio chat promising to lift commodity prices back to levels more fitting to the debt structure, which was generally taken to mean back to 1926 levels.

The suspension of the gold standard here had, by letting the dollar fall on the foreign exchanges, forced up the prices of our export and import staples; and these increases, acting on the general confidence in the new Administration, were communicated to the entire commodity list. Advance buying against NRA costs and AAA crop-cut programs also helped.

Official Control Unsuccessful

In retrospect early 1933 seems the highwater mark of official control over the price level. By the autumn, the advance lagged. The President tried juggling the price of gold, then abandoned it. The price advances in farm products in 1935 and 1936 were partly due to the crop-reduction program, but more to the drought.

The advance in the winter of 1936-1937 was without official blessing. The decline in mid- and late 1937 may be credited to the Administration, but it went far beyond anything the Administration wanted, and it fell most heavily on the Administration's favorite commodities, the crops.

The short-lived 1936-1937 commodity price boom was largely attributed to war scare. In fact, in many ways prices acted as though they were being influenced by an actual war.

On the other hand, there was no such general boom in commodities in the much more severe Munich war scare. At that time commodities, though sedately, separated themselves out into war babies like sugar and wheat, which rose, and cotton, which normally declines at the outset of a major conflict.

But in the war scare this spring even this standard response was not followed appreciably.

Money Management Prestige Dims

Two leading but insubstantial theories of the long-term trend of commodity prices have met head-on in recent years, and one now lies by the wayside. The successful theory was that commodity prices in the last century or two have swung in 50-year cycles—from Napoleon to the Civil War, from the Civil War to the World War, and from the World War to —? In between these peaks prices have sagged and so were due to sag in this decade.

The unsuccessful theory—so far at least—is that commodity prices should have risen in recent years due to the world-wide markup in gold, the increase in bank reserves and bank deposits, and the consequently "inevitable inflation" which hasn't come off.

The prestige of all kinds of monetary management theories has paled and wasted in recent years. The Administration hasn't been able to get prices up, the Federal Reserve Board hasn't been able to get them up, the AAA hasn't been able to get them up—in short, nobody has been able to. Making the best of it, some officials, and, of course, all consumers, have decided they don't want them up anyway. For instance, the Federal Reserve Board, after being run by a credit manager for several years, came out with a monograph this year (aimed at Senator Thomas) saying it couldn't be expected to put or hold prices up. Thus in general the mighty hopes of 1933 for commodity prices have been forgotten. In their place most business men have turned to the hope of cutting costs and most farmers have turned to the hope of Treasury subsidies.

Older Control Programs Fail

In the price gyrations of recent years there has been a good deal of criticism of "rigid" versus "flexible" prices, or "administered" versus "free prices." This talk revolves round the fact that most leading staples like crops and metals dropped further in 1932 proportionately than did prices of most manufactured products, whose makers slowed operations.

On the other hand, these manufactured products have, in cases like steel, automobiles, basic chemicals, rayon, and the like, been in a long-term downtrend since the war, and continue so, their makers relying on progress in the arts to enable them to continue offering the public more value for the money.

The current decade has seen numerous ambitious projects to adjust supply to demand on a world basis, as the AAA has tried to adjust American crops to the market for them. The older control programs were mostly national and mostly unsuccessful, beginning before the World War with coffee in Brazil and continuing with the British 1923 Stevenson plan for rubber control and the American cotton program.

Each has been upset by outside production entering the lonely vacuum of a high-priced market created by the would-be monopolizers. Cuba and Java were hurt badly in the same way under the Chadbourne plan which started in 1930. In five years their share of the world market fell from 11,000,000 tons to 6,000,000.

Tin Control Experiment Works

Tin control has been helped by the natural limits of production area, mostly under British and Dutch control, and of all control efforts probably the International Tin Committee has been most successful in steadying the price. A weak 1929 agreement was abandoned and a strong one set up in 1931 which ran to 1936 and was extended for five more years. The International Rubber Regulation Committee was set up in 1934 and the agreement has been renewed. Rubber prices, however, have since gyrated between 10 and 27 cents, the unofficial goal apparently being about 18 cents. Difficulty has been that changes in demand have come too swiftly for the Committee to handle expeditiously.

An International Sugar Agreement signed in May, 1937, has just begun to be effective in controlling the small amount of the world's sugar still left in the "free market" outside national or empire control systems. The International Tea Agreement, signed in 1933 and renewed in 1938, has cleaned up large stocks in London, and held prices fairly steady with exports at 92½ per cent of basic quota. Copper is produced mostly on a huge scale by companies able and willing to enter into effective world agreement without government help.

U. S. Steel Common Is Sold by U. K. Investors

NEW YORK (AP)—British investors sold over 33,000 United States Steel common shares in the second quarter, the corporation disclosed today.

Total foreign holdings of "Big Steel" common June 30 numbered 841,965 shares, compared with 872,490 March 31, the bulk of the reduction coming from sales by British holders. On June 30 last year, foreign holdings of Steel common were 842,862 shares.

Exports Balance For Six Months Totals $320,864,000

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP)—The Commerce Department said today the United States sold $320,864,000 more merchandise abroad in the first half of the year than it purchased from foreigners.

The export excess, however, was only about half the size of the unusually large excess piled up in the same period last year.

Exports in the first half of 1939 totaled $1,415,427,000 and imports $1,094,563,000. In the same months last year, exports amounted to $1,590,788,000 and imports $960,955,000, making an export excess of $629,833,000.

The department attributed the decline in exports partly to lower commodity prices, but primarily to decreased volume shipments of cotton, wheat and corn.

Cotton Exports Halved

Cotton exports of 752,287,000 pounds in the six months were only about half of the average for the same months in the last 10 years. Wheat exports, totaling 47,963,000 bushels, and corn exports, amounting to 16,677,000 bushels, compared with comparable figures last year of 50,327,000 bushels of wheat and 97,614,000 bushels of corn.

These figures formed part of the background for the forthcoming cotton export subsidy and other efforts to promote foreign sale of American grains.

The gain in merchandise imports spread over virtually all types of commodities.

The department said that although June exports of $236,058,000 were somewhat below the $249,259,000 of May, they showed a "significant" increase over the $232,726,000 figure of June, 1938. The decline from May, officials added, was less than the seasonal expectation.

June imports amonuted to $178,405,000, compared with $194,196,000 in May and $147,779,000 in June, 1938.

Manufactured Goods Exports Up

Discussing export trends since the first of the year a department summary noted:

"Exports of manufactured articles have increased considerably since January, when they reached the lowest point of the past few years. The volume of manufactured exports was 8 per cent larger in the second quarter of 1939 than in the corresponding quarter of 1938, whereas in the first quarter they showed a decrease of 3 per cent from the preceding year.

"While exports of certain commodities, including metal working machinery, aircraft and rubber manufactures, were larger in the first quarter of this year than the year before, there were increases also in the second quarter in motor trucks, passenger automobiles, iron and steel manufactures, and various other articles."

Gold imports in June totaled $240,450,000 and silver imports $14,770,000, compared with $55,438,000 of gold and $19,186,000 of silver in the same month last year. Exports remained small, amounting to $19,000 of gold and $303,000 of silver in June.

Trading in Butter, Egg Futures Off Sharply in Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commodity Exchange Administration reported that trading in butter and egg futures contracts on the nation's commodity markets declined sharply during the fiscal year which ended June 30.

Trading in butter totaled 8,162 carlots compared with 17,283 in the previous year and 23,287 for the 1933-38 average. Transactions were limited to the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, the only market dealing in butter futures.

Trading in egg futures totaled 43,909 carlots compared with 47,792 in the previous year. The volume was 42,503 carlots on the Chicago exchange and 1,406 on the New York Mercantile Exchange.

The value of the butter trading was placed at $39,037,000 compared with $99,245,000 in the previous year. Egg futures transactions declined from an estimated $118,000,000 to $103,945,000.

Engineering Awards In Week of July 18

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction awards for the week ended Tuesday fell off to $43,783,000 from the $58,003,000 total of the previous week as the volume of public construction dropped sharply.

Total awards were 25 per cent below the previous week and 3 per cent under the corresponding week a year ago.

Comparison of the week's awards follows:

	Last Week	Year Ago
Total	$43,783,000	$45,038,000
Private	14,668,000	9,343,000
State and municipal	27,240,000	26,098,000
Federal	1,875,000	9,594,000

Congoleum-Nairn

NEW YORK (AP)—Congoleum-Nairn, Inc., for the first 1939 half, reported net income of $914,252 after charges, equal to around 73 cents a common share, compared with $316,790 or 25 cents a common share in the like period a year ago. The company, manufacturer of linoleum products, has plants in Kearny, Camden and Salem, N. J., Marcus Hook, Pa., and Cedarhurst, Md.

Superiority of Competitive Bidding Seen Yet Unproved

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The perennial competitive bidding issue has blossomed again in Wall Street and is all the talk, while the stock market consolidates its recent gains.

The actual news is of course the stickiness of last week's Shell and Southern Bell offerings, particularly Shell's. Investment bankers suspect that recent competitive bidding talk had more than a little to do with the obvious overpricing, for the issues are prime and there is nothing whatever wrong except price. Once in a while even Morgan Stanley & Company price too high, but this time the suspicion round the Street is that the extra price is not so much a mistake as a bit of assessment on most of the Street who took participations in the current revival of the competitive bidding battle.

Morgan Stanley is entitled to feel a little annoyed about certain recent developments, for they have put what would have been a tidy fortune for some little houses into the preliminary working papers on certain deals in the last six months, including Cincinnati Terminal and St. Louis Terminal which then went to somebody else, and in two cases they have seen their preliminary price conservatism justified by the stickiness of the C. & E. 3½'s and the Cincinnati Terminal offering while the cause of competitive bidding was furthered and Robert Young took a free ride on the publicity.

Morgan & Company Out in Front

Regardless of the merits of competitive biding—and the Street has mostly a very low opinion of them in practice—there is generally a fatalistic feeling here that it will be pushed by Washington into a larger and larger volume of offerings, and tough and scrappy houses like Halsey Stuart & Company are evidently prepared to take advantage of it, while it is even surmised that if the whole scene changed, Morgan Stanley & Company would some fine day bow to the inevitable just as J. P. Morgan & Company did when it bowed to the Banking Act of 1933 and divorced its security business from its commercial banking.

The name of Morgan Stanley & Company is heard frequently in every discussion here of competitive bidding because they are still head and shoulders above every other house in volume and reputation, because they still stand four-square and conservative for old-fashioned established relations between corporate borrower and banker, and because therefore they are out in front whenever the shooting starts from the competitive bidding side.

Rumored here is that before Mr Douglas left the SEC he wanted every public utility offering submitted to auction, but that Commissioner Mathews opposed it, and that Commissioners Eicher and Frank now feel that every offering cannot lightly be laid on it as on a Procrustean bed.

Competitive Bidding Spreads

Be that as it may, competitive bidding, or sale of corporate offerings to the highest banking bidder, is rapidly spreading in the utility field and gets more and more play among the rails. Chief spur in the utility field is the famous (notorious here) SEC ruling U-12F-2 issued last December 28 effective last March, which in effect prevents "affiliates" of a utility from sharing in its financing, unless the equivalent of "arms-length" bargaining can be shown, with (in practice) nothing but competitive bidding as satisfactory proof of the equivalent of arms-length bargaining—and this rule includes the so-called "psychological affiliate" rule under which, according to Wall Street bankers in their most cynical moods, they are psychologically affiliated with any great utility if they play golf with it, and are thereby debarred from more than a five per cent participation in its financing.

The impact of the pressure for competitive bidding in the last six months or so has not been particularly fortunate for investors. Both the C. & O. and the Cincinnati Terminal offering slumped after the syndicate pulled the plug, and if the over-pricing of the Shell and Bell issues is, as suspected, in part due to competition with the idea of competitive bidding, there's a loss there. These losses do not fall just on the bankers; they fall also on those who buy at the original offering price.

Sees Only the Strong Benefitted

Meantime the excellent and restrained study of "Competitive Bidding for New Issues of Securities" by Franklin T. McClintock of Harriman Ripley & Company has been a sell-out in the Street and sounds off some very good arguments against competitive bidding which have the unusual merit of novelty.

The gist of these arguments seems to be that if and when the present method of corporate flotation through direct negotiation with bankers is supplanted by competitive bidding and the whole business has settled down again to some stability under the new system, the effect will be something like the effect of many new recent economic innovations—to make the strong stronger and the weak weaker. That is to say, it will benefit the big banking house against the medium-sized house, the big corporation against the medium-sized corporation and the big investor against the little investor.

The argument runs mostly by comparing the history of recent corporate flotations with that of recent municipal flotations, which are all sold at competitive bidding.

Harold Fleming

[To be continued]

Court Ruling Gives Choco Mining Full Title to Platinum, Gold Mines

BOGOTA, Colombia (AP)—The Choco Pacific Mining Co. had uncontested title to its big platinum and gold mining properties in Western Colombia as the result of a Supreme Court decision which set aside a 1937 Government order nullifying the company's land titles.

The Supreme Court decision reaffirmed private property rights and stated that government ministries could not set aside titles to mining properties.

The Choco Pacific Co., said to be at least partly financed by the capital of United States citizens, mines a river bed to which it obtained title in 1899.

In 1937, the Ministry of Industries in the Government of former President Alfonso Lopez granted concessions to another concern in the area to which the Choco Pacific Co. held title. The company protested and the Ministry ordered work halted. The order asserted that Government departments could, by administrative action, declare such land titles void.

The company appealed to the courts, alleging the executive branch of the Government could not nullify private property rights.

The Supreme Court upheld the company's contention and declared that no one could be deprived of property rights in Colombia without prior court action. It declared the Government's action in setting aside title to the river bed illegal.

Observers expressed the opinion the court decision would benefit the mining industry in the nation and would allay previous worries by foreign interests here.

Week's New Issues Reach High Total

NEW YORK (AP)—Public offerings of new securities during the week ended July 20 totaled $191,933,750, the second highest for any week this year, Poor's Publishing Company reported.

About $65,000,000 of this amount was sold to provide additional capital, the remainder to refund existing obligations.

Less than 8 per cent of the total consisted of municipal issues. Private financing reached its highest figure this year. The Shell Union Oil Corp. $85,000,000 issue of 2½ per cent debentures was the largest industrial financing in more than a year.

Comparisons follow:

	Last week	Year Ago
Total	$191,933,750	$22,304,954
Municipal	14,668,000	9,129,954
Public utility	33,050	
Railroad	7,875,000	
Industrial	85,000,000	7,500,000
Miscellaneous	1,198,000	4,500,000
Stock	50,444,750	1,175,000

Bendix Aviation Head Admits Bankruptcy Claim

SOUTH BEND, Ind. (AP)—Vincent Bendix, President of the Bendix Aviation Corporation who has admitted bankruptcy in his personal finances, filed his schedules of assets and liabilities in United States District Court here today. He listed liabilities of $14,435,979 and assets of $1,866,279.

The bankruptcy action against Mr. Bendix was filed weeks ago by a group of Chicago real estate bond holders whose investments were personally guaranteed by Mr. Bendix more than 10 years ago.

The indebtedness to the Chicago bond holders makes up the greater part of the liabilities. These obligations are included in unsecured claims totaling $13,616,369. Other large obligations are secured claims of $366,777 and accommodation paper totaling $371,222.

Negotiable and non-negotiable instruments and securities totaling $1,296,709 make up most of the assets.

Statler Executives

Above: Arthur F. Douglas, Secretary and Treasurer of Hotels Statler Company, elected Executive Vice-President of the company. Below: John L. Hennessy, Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors, will take over general supervision of operations throughout the seven Statler Hotels. Mr. Douglas and Mr. Hennessy will assume their new duties Sept. 1.

Rail Debts Adjusted Under Bill If ¾ Of Creditors Agree

WASHINGTON (AP)—Railroads would be permitted during the next year to modify and adjust their debts with consent of three-fourths of their creditors under a compromise bill approved by a House-Senate Committee.

Exact terms of the bill were not made public pending completion of work by a legislative draftsman, but Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce said a "set of standards" had been written into the measure governing the terms of any debt agreements.

The House previously had enacted a measure which would have permitted all roads not now in bankruptcy to work out agreements with their creditors. The Senate imposed restrictions which would have limited the effect of the bill to the Baltimore & Ohio and Lehigh Valley railroads.

The agreement reached by the conference committee must be approved by both houses before it can go to President Roosevelt for signature.

Under the bill 25 per cent of a road's creditors would be required to petition the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to effect a debt adjustment plan and issue the necessary securities.

After the I. C. C. has been satisfied that standards set forth in the bill have been met, and after two-thirds of the creditors, including at least a majority of each class, have approved, a debt adjustment plan may be submitted to a Federal court.

The court may then put it into effect after 75 per cent of the creditors, including 60 per cent of each class, has given assent.

Auto Output Trend Continues Downward

DETROIT (AP)—A decline to 47,420 units was reported by Ward's Automotive Reports in the output this week of motor vehicles. Assemblies last week totaled 61,610 compared with 34,570 this week a year ago.

The survey said "the trend will continue normally downward for about two more weeks, with the bottom point of the year expected early in August."

It added that plants not involved in the present tool and die strikes were "rushing plans to present new cars."

United Aircraft Profits In Quarter Show Increase

NEW YORK, July 20 (AP)—United Aircraft Corp., and subsidiaries, manufacturers of airplanes, engines and parts, reported today consolidated net profit for the June quarter of $2,187,890, or 82 cents a share, compared with $1,490,790, or 56 cents a share, in the March quarter and $1,349,413, or 53 cents a share, in the June, 1938, quarter.

Unfilled orders on hand at June 30, according to the company, totaled $35,515,000, compared with $24,074,000 on June 30, 1938.

Standard Oil Takes Surplus Illinois Oil

NEW YORK (AP)—Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey) next week will begin bringing 2,000 barrels of Illinois crude oil daily into its Bayway, N. J., refinery by pipe line, it was learned.

The oil is being brought East, officials said, to lessen the pressure of surplus production in Illinois. It was explained that the move was a "temporary arrangement to be continued until official can find other outlets for the oil in the Mid-West."

There is no proration in Illinois, and production there recently has been running around 76,000 barrels daily in excess of oil needs of the area.

The crude to come from Illinois will be the first brought here from that state by Jersey Standard in some years, it was said.

The Illinois crude is being taken from a Jersey Standard subsidiary, Carter Oil Co., which has offices in Tulsa, Okla., and operates in Oklahoma, Kansas and Illinois. The oil will move East over the Illinois Pipe, Southwestern Pennsylvania Pipe, Eureka Pipe, Southern Pipe, National Pipe and Tuscarora Pipe lines.

Poll Shows Public For Lower Taxes, Reduced Spending

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Association of Manufacturers said today a nation-wide poll of opinion showed there was a public demand for reduced taxes and less spending by the Government.

The poll, the association said, was conducted for it by an organization of experts and represented an accurate cross section of the country.

It reported that:

To a question concerning Government spending, 58 per cent responded that it should be decreased; 23 per cent said it should be let alone, 8 per cent said "it depends"; 6 per cent it should be increased; and 5 per cent did not know.

On the question of taxes, 48 per cent expressed the view that they should be lowered, 36 per cent that they should be let alone; 9 per cent "it depends"; 2 per cent that they should be raised; and 5 per cent did not know.

The Association also inquired what was the first necessity for increased prosperity. This brought from 36 per cent of those interviewed the reply that Government should let business alone. Twenty-four per cent advocated increased production; 20 per cent said pensions after 60 were necessary; 6 per cent favored improving conditions in the South; 5 per cent suggested unemployment insurance benefits; 7 per cent did not know; and the remainder had other suggestions.

Commenting on the response to the tax question, the Association said:

"It might be assumed that more people would be for lower taxes than for decreased spending, for taxes affect more individuals personally and directly. But, as a matter of fact, the contrary is true, showing evidence that spending makes taxes and that you must cut spending before you can cut taxes. If the public had direct control, realistic budget balancing would start right away."

Pointing out that more than a third of those who replied thought the Government should let business alone, the association added:

"But with one fourth thinking the thing of the first importance in order to improve national prosperity is to increase industrial production, it shows that industry is expected by the public to take some initiative once it is let alone."

Railroads' Deficit In First 5 Months Total $90,080,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that class one railroads of the United States had a net deficit of $90,080,000 after fixed charges during the first five months of 1939, compared with the net deficit of $164,282,000 in the same period last year.

For May this year the carriers had a deficit of $18,594,000, compared with a net deficit of $25,277,000 in May, 1938.

Class one carriers in May, 1939, had a net railway operating income (before fixed charges) of $25,101,000, compared with net railway operating income of $16,660,000 in May, 1938.

Ohio Utility Plans $4,100,000 Issue

WASHINGTON (AP) — Central Ohio Light & Power Company of Findlay, Ohio, has filed with the Securities Commission a registration statement covering the intended issuance and sale of $4,100,000 of 4 per cent first mortgage bonds, series "C," due in 1964.

The statement also covered the intended issuance and sale of $500,000 of 3½ per cent serial notes maturing from 1940 through 1944 inclusive and 2,200 shares of $6 cumulative preferred stock of no par value.

Proceeds from sale of the securities will be used to refund outstanding obligations, to pay debts and to reimburse its treasury for capital expenditures.

The New York banking firm of E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc., was named as the principal underwriter.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Home Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Union Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Aug. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Elliot Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug. 15
Wilder Savings Bank	Aug. 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Medford Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Aug. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Aug. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Aug. 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Aug. 20

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,250,000
Previous day 1,069,210
1939 volume to date 123,326,565
1938 volume to date 147,961,853

Rally in Market Largely Canceled In Late Trading

NEW YORK, July 25 (AP)—The stock market played humpty-dumpty today, bounding up fractions to 2 points or so in the forenoon and subsequently tumbling for a loss of most of its recovery.

Large overnight buying demand pumped rallying fuel into the 1st at the start. Traders, though, were quick to seize profits and prices began to melt away after midday. While most advances were still plentiful at the close, many early plus marks were transformed into declines.

Belated recognition of the estimated sharp jump in this week's steel mil loperations, brokers said, combined with moderate hopefulness in other industrial lines, did much to turn the list around. At the same time, some traders inclined to cash in on the theory stocks may have caught up with business generally and may be due for another resting period.

European markets inclined to do better as war talk continued to wane. Secondary rail bonds were in demand and rallying tendencies displayed by recently weak gains were cheering factors.

Prominent shares on the upside the greater part of the time were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, American Telephone, Santa Fe, Anaconda, U. S. Rubber, J. C. Penney, Loew's, Pathe, Loft, Brooklyn Union Gas and Commonwealth Edison.

Given a lift in the curb were Electric Bond & Share, American Gas & Electric, Niles-Bement-Pond and Standard Steel Spring.

Carrier Liens Up

Bond buyers, heartened by possibility of quick congressional aid to railroads, drove many carrier liens higher today.

Ahead fractions to around 3 points at the start of the last hour were loans of Baltimore & Ohio, Pennsylvania, St. Paul, Southern Pacific, N. Y. Central, Nickel Plate, Erie, Great Northern and Illinois Central. Commonwealth Edison 3½s was a lively performer at an advance of more than a point.

Interborough Rapid Transit 6s stepped out of a line with some active local tractions with a 5-point drop.

Panama 5s "A" of '63 tumbled more than 2 in heavy dealings following failure of Senate action for ratification of the treaty with Panama affecting U. S. rights in the Canal Zone.

U. S. Governments were mixed in quiet dealings.

Utility Planning A New Bond Issue; Totals $60,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Philadelphia Company of Pittsburgh has entered into negotiations with investment bankers for the refunding of $60,000,000 of outstanding secured 5 per cent bonds. This will be the first major financing by an intermediary public utility concern under the provisions of the Public Utility Holding Company Act.

The issue now outstanding which was sold in 1927 will be replaced by new obligations bearing an interest rate in the vicinity of 3¾ per cent, according to present indications. Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Smith, Barney & Co., and the Mellon Securities Corporation of Pittsburgh are expected to head the underwriting syndicate in the offering of the new obligations, which are scheduled for public distribution.

Comprising the sole outstanding funded debt of the Philadelphia Company, the $60,000,000 of 5 per cent bonds is secured by the deposit with the First National Bank of New York, as trustee, of 2,152,828 shares of common stock of the Duquesne Light Company, principal operating subsidiary of the Philadelphia Company, which in turn is controlled by the Standard Gas and Electric Company.

The present outstanding 5s due in 1967, which are redeemable at 105 and interest until Dec. 1, 1947.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder Peabody Co.
12 noon, July 25

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Europe		
Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.68⅞	$4.68¼	$8.2397
Cables	4.68⅝	4.68¼	8.2397
France—franc	.0265	.0265	*
Belgium—belga	.1699½	.1699½	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2258	.2256	‡
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526	.0526
Germany—mark	.4013	.4013	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5350	.5368	§
Sweden—krona	.2413	.2413	.4837
Norway—krone	.2354	.2353	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2091	.2090	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0086¼	.0086¼	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0206½	.0205½	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1975	.1975	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1893	.1893	.1889
Port'gal—escudo	.0426½	.0426½	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0073	.0073	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0228½	.0228½	.0298
Spain	.1125x	.1125x	
South America			
Argentina—peso¶	.4320	.2320	.7187
Brazil—milreis¶	.0510	.0510	.2025
Chile—peso	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol	.1840	.1850	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.3675	.3675	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2732	.2731	.8440
India—rupee	.3495	.3494	.6180
Java—florin	.5362	.5361	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2877	.2875	*
Shanghai—dol	.0887½	.0850	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5495	.5495	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.1987	.9991	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.1750x	.1750x	‖

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Investment Trust's Assets Up

NEW YORK (AP)—United States & Foreign Securities Corp. an investing company, reported net assets as of June 30 had an indicated value of about $32,121,000, equal to around $153 a share on first preferred stock. On March 31 net assets of $31,636,334 were equal to about $151 a share on the first preferred.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
65	53	Abbott L (1.60a)	3	64¾	64	64¾	+ ¼
45	31½	Acme Steel (1)	1	38	38	38	— ½
11	6¾	Adams Ex (.10g)	41	8⅞	8½	8⅝	
25	19½	Adam-Mill(¾g)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	Jul 22
27½	19¼	Addressog (1.40)	3	22½	22	22½	+ ⅛
65⅝	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	8	58¼	56¼	56¼	—1½
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Ap	2	1	⅞	1	Jul 24
10	6⅜	AlaskaJun(.65g)	7	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ¼
1¼	⅝	Alleghany Corp	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	
12¾	5	Alleg pf xw	2	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
14⅞	6	Alleg pf $30 ww	7	9⅜	9	9	— ½
13⅜	5	Alleg pf $40 vw	2	8	7¾	7¾	
19	8	Alleg pr pf	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	26	20⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ¼
11½	6¾	Allen Ind (¼g)	2	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	Jul 24
193	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	5	172¼	170	170	—1¾
13⅛	10	Allied Kid (⅛)	2	11⅜	10⅞	11¾	+ ½
13⅜	9½	Allied Mills(¾g)	13	12⅛	11¾	11¾	
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	24	9⅞	9½	9½	— ⅛
70	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	69	68	69	Jul 18
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (½g)	13	38¼	37	37	— ½
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (¾g)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	Jul 22
2⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
19	13½	Amal Leath pf	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
70	50	Amerad. Cp (2)	8	64⅛	64	64	Jul 24
24¼	16	Am Ag Ch (.70g)	4	19	18⅜	19	+ ⅛
36	16¾	Am Airlines	25	36¼	34	34	—1¾
17¾	10¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	1	14⅜	14¼	14¼	— ¼
8	3⅞	Am Bosch	4	6⅞	6½	6⅝	— ⅜
54½	31¾	Am Br Sh (½g)	1	42	42	42	+ ⅜
100⅝	83¼	Am Can (4)	3	97	96¼	96½	
179	167½	Am Can pf (7)	1	179	179	179	
35	17½	Am Car & Fdy	17	24½	24	24	+ ⅛
55	32	Am Car pf	3	39½	38⅛	38⅛	—1⅜
24½	13½	Am Ch&C (.30g)	12	18⅜	18¼	18¼	— ¼
115⅛	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Jul 20
129	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	3	128½	128½	128½	— ½
8¾	5¼	Am Colortype	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
11⅛	5¾	Am Com Alco	2	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
10½	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	2	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
5⅜	2⅝	Am Encaus Til	4	3½	3½	3½	
6	4¾	Am European	1	5½	5½	5½	Jul 22
3⅝		Am & For Pow	5	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
17⅜	10	Am & F P $6 pf	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
20½	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	25	20½	20¼	20¼	+ ⅜
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	15	8⅜	7⅞	7⅞	
15	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
5¼	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	120	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
35½	25⅝	Am H&L pf (3)	12	35	33⅜	35	+1
54¼	41¾	Am Hom P (2.40)	10	55	53⅛	53⅛	—1⅛
2⅝	1⅜	Am Ice	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
22½	14½	Am Ice pf	6	21	21	21	Jul 24
7¾	4¼	Am Internation'l	10	6	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
30⅜	14⅜	Am Locomotive	25	20⅜	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
79½	43	Am Locomot pf	1	53	52½	53	—1
15¾	11	Am M &F (.80)	8	13½	13	13	— ¼
4½	2⅛	Am M &Metal	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
40⅛	26⅜	Am Metal (¼g)	12	31	30½	30¾	+ ⅛
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	Jun 29
7	3⅜	Am Power & Lt	65	5⅝	5½	5½	
49¾	32	AP&L 6pf (2¼k)	25	45¾	43¼	43¼	— ⅝
44¾	28	AP&L 5pf (17⅛k)	21	40⅞	39	39	
18⅜	10⅛	Am Rad & St S	64	13¼	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	38	16⅜	16	16	+ ⅜
72½	50	Am Roll Mill pf	2	65	65	65	Jul 24
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	5	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	
20	10⅞	Am Seat (⅛e)	7	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
53⅜	35½	Am Sm&R(1½g)	27	47⅝	46	46	+ ⅝
140¼	129½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	138¾	138¾	138¾	+ ¾
68	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	2	68	67¾	68	
41	20¼	Am Steel Fdrs	33	28⅝	27½	27⅝	— ⅜
14¼	8¼	Am Stores (¼g)	16	14⅛	13¼	13¼	— ⅜
14½	9	Am Stove (.55g)	1	13	13	13	Jul 22
22½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	6	16¾	16½	16¾	
91⅞	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	81½	81½	81½	
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	1	17	17	17	Jul 20
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	14	167⅞	167¼	167⅜	+ ⅞
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	2	83½	83½	83½	+ ½
89¾	75½	Am Tob B (5)	7	85¼	84¾	85¼	
153¼	147	Am Tob pf (6)	2	151½	151½	151½	Jul 24
8⅜	4½	Am Type Fdrs	10	6¼	6	6	
14⅝	8⅛	Am Water Wks	99	11⅜	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
93½	78	Am W W pf (6)	1	87	87	87	+1
6¾	3⅝	Am Woolen	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
43½	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	3	37¼	36½	36½	+ ¼
7¾	4⅛	Am Zinc L & S	11	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
33	24	Am Zinc pr pf	4	30	30	30	Jun 20
36¼	20¾	Anaconda (½g)	76	27⅞	26¾	26¾	
54⅞	35	Anaconda W&C	1	42½	42½	42½	Jul 24
24⅞	13½	Anchor H (.30g)	36	23⅜	23	23⅛	+ ⅜
15⅝	8¾	Andes Cop (⅛g)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Jul 17
2½	1½	A P W Paper	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jul 20
29½	21	Arch-D-M (½g)	4	27⅞	27½	27½	— ⅛
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	101¾	101⅝	101⅜	+ ¼
6½	3¾	Armour Ill	9	4⅛	4	4⅛	
52	33¾	Armour Ill pr pf	1	37½	37½	37½	Jul 24
65	50	Armour Ill pf	6	50	50	50	Mr'r 31
58	33½	Arm Cork (½g)	4	43½	42½	42½	— ¼
13	9⅛	Arnold C (½g)	1	11½	11½	11½	Jul 22
10⅜	5⅜	Artloom Corp	7	9½	9⅜	9⅛	+ ⅛
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	12	8¼	8	8	— ¼
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	2	75½	75	75	Jul 20
60	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	59½	59½	59½	Jul 17
38	30	Associates In (2)	1	36	36	36	Jul 17
42⅞	23½	Atch T & S F	41	31½	29⅞	29⅞	+ ⅛
71	51⅞	AT&SF pf(3½g)	2	61	61	61	+ ¼
30½	15	Atl Coast Line	23	20¾	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
10½	6	Atl G&W Indies	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
18	10	Atl G&W In pf	1	13	13	13	— ¼
23½	18½	Atl Refining (1)	4	20¼	20	20	— ⅜
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	7	110	110	110	Jul 17
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	5	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
47¾	43⅜	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	47	47	47	Jul 21
66¾	50⅝	Atlas Pow (1g)	1	55	55	55	Jul 19
6½	4¾	Atlas Tack	4	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
4⅝	1½	Auburn Auto	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jul 21
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
8⅞	3¾	Aviation Corp	37	4¾	4½	4½	
B							
17⅜	9¼	Bald Loco ct	21	13¼	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅛
8¾	4⅜	Balt & Ohio	29	5⅜	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
10⅜	5	Balt & Ohio pf	11	7	7	7	
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2½)	5	25¼	25	25	+ ¼
21½	10⅞	Barber Asphalt	7	14½	14	14	— ⅛
13	6	Barker Bros	1	8	8	8	Jul 19
19½	12⅜	Barnsdall Oil (1)	21	14½	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
25½	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	18	25½	24¾	24¾	— ½
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	2	28	27	27	— ½
102⅝	98	Beat pf ww (5)	2	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	Jul 13
126	113½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	126½	126½	126½	+1½
8⅞	7¼	Belding-He (.70)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
73⅜	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	1	72¼	72¼	72¼	M'y'18
29¾	16⅜	Bendix Av (¼g)	36	26⅛	25⅝	25¼	+ ⅛
21½	17⅜	Ben Ind L (.90g)	2	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	— ⅛
55	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	55	55	55	
57½	43⅜	Best & Co (1.60)	6	41½	41	41	—2⅜
80	50¼	Beth Steel	133	65¾	63⅛	63½	
18	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	4	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
115	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	3	109	109	109	Jul 24
27	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ¼
22½	14	Black & Deck(1)	10	19⅞	19⅜	19½	+ ¼
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	20	12	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
34¾	17⅝	Boeing Airplane	18	24⅜	23¼	23⅜	— ¼
28½	16¼	BohnA&B (½g)	2	23⅞	23½	23½	
22	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	4	21	20¼	20¼	— ¾
21⅝	16½	Borden Co (.60g)	15	21¾	21½	21½	+ ⅜
32	18¾	Borg-War (½g)	23	26½	25½	25¾	— ¼
2¾	1½	Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	Jul 19
29	19½	Bower Roll B (2)	4	29½	29	29½	+ ½
7¾	5½	Brew Cp A(.30g)	5	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jul 24
15⅞	8¼	Bridgeport Br	23	11⅞	11¼	11¾	+ ⅛
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (½g)	21	23¾	22⅝	23	— ¼
40½	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	1	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	+ ⅜
50⅜	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	4	51	50½	51	+ ⅜
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Tr	5	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
13½	5⅛	Bkly & Qu Tr pf	12	13	12⅜	12⅜	— ¼
14	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	47	13⅞	13½	13⅝	
45½	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	3	45	44¾	44¾	+ ½
27¾	13⅝	Bkly Un G (¼g)	47	28½	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
36	31⅛	Brown Shoe (1g)	1	36	36	36	Jul 10
17¾	9⅜	Bruns-Bal (½g)	17	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
13½	7	Bucyrus-Erie	13	9¼	8⅞	9	— ¼
5⅝	3	Budd Mfg	24	6½	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	3	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
13	6½	Bullard Co	3	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅝
30	16	Bulova Watc (2)	18	30½	29⅝	29⅝	+ ¼
17¼	11½	Burling Mills (1)	15	17	16½	16½	— ⅜
18¾	11	Burr Add (.30g)	2	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
2⅜	1	Bush Terminal	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jul 21
9½	5⅞	Butler Br (.15g)	1	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ¼
4¼	2½	ButteCop&Zinc	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
13¼	7	Byers (AM) Co	6	10¼	10	10	— ¼
17⅞	11½	Byron Jack (1)	4	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	Jul 21
C							
20⅜	13¼	Calif Packing	1	19¾	19	19	—1
53	48½	Calif p p. (2½)	1	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	Jul 21
1⅝	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	13	⅞	⅞	⅞	
8⅜	5	Calumet & Hec	1	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
17¾	9⅛	Campbell Wyant	2	13	12⅜	12⅜	— ¼
20⅜	12	Can Dry G Ale	25	19¾	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	22	4⅜	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
44½	29¾	Cannon Mills (1)	1	33	33	33	+ ½
7⅜	4½	Capital Ad A	2	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	
20½	13⅞	Carpent St(.55g)	5	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
3⅞	2⅜	Car & Gen (.10g)	1	3½	3½	3½	Jul 22
94½	66	Case (JI) Co(5e)	2	77¼	77¼	77¼	+ ⅛
55	38½	Caterpil Trac(2)	11	46¼	45	45	— ⅛
107½	103½	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	+ ⅜
26½	13⅜	Celanese Corp	79	27	25¾	25⅞	— ⅛
19⅛	10	Celotex Corp	24	13⅜	13	13	— ⅛
22½	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	2	20⅝	20½	20½	+ ⅜
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	3	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
9½	3¾	Cent RR NJ	1	5	5	5	Jul 20
5½	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
5½	3½	Century Rib M	1	5	5	5	Jul 24
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas(3g)	2	38¼	38¼	38¼	+ ⅜
13	6½	Cert-teed Prod	42	8½	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅜
30	17½	Champ Pap & F	1	20½	20½	20½	+ ¼
11	6¾	Checker Cab	1	9	9	9	— ⅛
40½	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	23	36¾	35¾	35¾	— ¼
90½	86	Ches &O pf (4)	1	94½	94½	94½	Jul 21
25½	17¼	Ches Corp(1.30g)	1	23½	23½	23½	Jul 24

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2	2	2	Jul 22
1	⅝	Chi & N West	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
3½	1¼	Chi & N West pf	1	2	2	2	Jul 22
⅝	¼	Chi Great West	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jul 24
3⅞	1⅝	Chi Great W pf	9	2½	2½	2½	Jul 22
13½	9½	Chi M St P&P	2	¼	¼	¼	— ⅛
⅛	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	6	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	16	14⅞	14½	14½	— ⅛
20¼	10	Chi P T ev pf (3)	1	34	34	34	Jul 16
38⅞	32	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	45	45	45	Jul 22
48¼	44½	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jul 21
¾	⅛	C R I & P 6%pf	1	⅝	¾	¾	+ ⅛
1⅞	⅝	C R I & P 7% pf	1	1	1	1	Jul 24
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	Jul 24
14⅜	10	Chick Cot Oil	7	10½	10½	10½	Jul 21
13⅛	7	Childs Co	3	8⅜	8½	8½	— ⅜
85¼	53⅞	Chrysl Cp (2½g)	17	84⅞	81⅜	81⅞	—1⅜
14⅞	9	City I & F (.60g)	2	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
4¼	2¼	City Stores	2	3⅛	3	3	Jul 24
26	15	Clark Eq (¾g)	3	25½	24¾	24¾	— ¼
29½	20⅛	Clev Graph B(1)	3	27⅛	26	26	—1⅛
60⅛	34⅝	ClimaxMol(1.20)	19	43	42¼	42¼	— ¼
33⅝	21¼	ClluettPeab(½g)	15	33⅜	33	33	+ ⅛
133	114	Coca-Cola (1¼g)	1	126¾	126¾	126¾	+ ⅜
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61	61	61	Jul 18
17¼	11½	Colgate-P (½)	31	16⅞	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	105¾	105¾	105¾	Jul 20
36¼	20¼	Collins & A (½g)	13	33	31⅜	31⅞	+ ⅜
23⅜	11⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	3	16	16	16	
21¼	14	Col Br A (.60g)	3	21	21	21	+ ¼
21¼	14	Col Br B (.60g)	2	20¾	20⅜	20⅜	
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	400	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
91	74½	Col G&E pfA(6)	2	86	84⅜	86	Jul 24
15⅝	7⅛	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅝
30½	23⅜	Col Pic pf (2¾)	1	27½	27½	27½	Jul 24
94	73	Colum Carb (4)	1	92¾	92¾	92¾	—1¼
57	38¾	Comi Credit (4)	15	49½	48¾	48¾	— ¼
109¼	105½	Comi Cr pf (4¼)	2	108½	108½	108½	Jul 10
60	42	Comi Inv Tr (4)	26	55⅛	54½	54½	+ ⅜
110½	106	Com Tev pf(4¼)	2	110	110	110	
13¾	9	Comi Solvents	147	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
2⅛	1¼	Com'th & South	36	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	
68⅜	45⅜	Com & Sou pf(3)	32	69¾	68¼	69	+ ⅜
30⅜	25⅜	Com Ed (1.20g)	213	30⅞	30⅜	30¾	+ ¼
8⅜	5	Conde Nast	3	7½	7½	7½	Jul 22
30⅜	19	Con Nairn (½g)	9	27¼	26½	26½	— ⅛
7	5½	Congress Cigar	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅜
25½	17	Consol Aircraft	5	21	20½	20½	— ⅛
8⅞	5⅝	Consol Cig (¾g)	3	7½	7¼	7½	Jul 17
35⅜	27	Cons Edison (2)	79	33¼	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
107½	101¾	Cons Edis pf (5)	3	107¼	107	107¼	Jul 24
44⅞	39	Diam M pf (1½)	1	44¼	44	44¼	+ ⅜
9⅜	5¼	Diam T Motor	1	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅜
20½	15½	Dist C-Seag (1g)	9	18⅞	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
87	79⅜	Dist-C pf ww (5)	2	87⅜	87½	87⅝	+1⅜
12¼	9¾	Dix-Vortex(⅛g)	1	11	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅜
22¼	10	Doehler Die Cast	1	18	18	18	+ ½
33⅞	30⅛	Dome Mines (2)	17	33½	33¼	33½	+ ¼
78⅝	56	Douglas Aircraft	27	73½	71	71	—1½
135	101½	Dow Chem (3)	3	130⅜	130	130½	+ ½
11¼	6	Dresser Mfg	63	9¾	9	9½	+ ½
19¼	9	Dunhill Int	1	10¾	10¼	10¼	— ¼
14	10	Duplan Silk (1

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Demand Is Heavy For Cotton Cloth; Prices Increase

Weekly Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Another burst of buying enlivened primary cotton gray goods markets this week, sending prices on most print cloth yarn fabrics an eighth to a quarter of a cent higher, and piling up a week's sales total of more than 65,000,000 square yards, practically triple the current week's output from the looms.

Outside of the generally better business undertone and the upward swing in stock market quotations, no special cause was given for the sudden revival of buying activity, but some with long experience in the cloth markets were inclined to attach important significance to the movement, pointing out that it was led by the same large operators who have built up a large following in the market owing to their demonstrated ability to forecast price trends.

It was freely predicted during the week that the present movement will turn out to be the start of a long upward swing in prices and in gray goods activity.

Work Prices Higher

The strong efforts of selling houses to work prices higher proved one of the outstanding features of the week's activities. It was explained that the heavy curtailment of output by the print cloth mills has given the selling agents an excellent opportunity to push prices up to a point where they will show the mills an actual profit margin.

How far away such levels are can be judged from the fact that some mentioned 7 cents for 80 squares as the definite goal, under present raw material costs. This compares with 6¼ to 6⅜ cents for 80 squares at the present time, the price at which several million yards sold during the past week.

The standard print cloth construction were all rather active, the 39-inch 4.75 yard 68x72s sold quite actively at 5⅜ to 5½ cents, which compares with 5¼ cents a week or 10 days ago.

Odd widths and odd counts moved at slightly firmer prices, though extra wide print cloths were said to be a little out of season at the present time. Narrow print cloths were advanced slightly by the mills and sold in encouraging volume, merchants reported.

Sheetings Active

Sheetings were sold in increasing volume during the week and prices showed a pronounced upward movement all along the line. Wide sheetings were contracted for in impressive amounts for forward delivery, while narrow sheetings climbed sharply higher and sold in a large way. Thin goods were also moderately active at slightly improved prices.

Carded broadcloths were one of the strong spots of the week with sales of 37-inch 4.10 yard 100x60s at 6⅛ cents followed by even larger sales at 6¼ cents.

Carded poplins were moving in considerable volume, the 37½-inch 3.90 yard 100x44s bringing 6½ cents finally after much previous trading at 6⅜ cents and even at 6¼ cents.

Heavy goods moved more actively with prices showing some slight improvement over the previous week. Osnaburgs were taken in sizable yardage by the fertilizer bag people, while three leaf twills sold heavily to the garment making trade.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
8	3½s 41	108.11	108.11	108.11
3	3½s 43-45	110.17	110.17	110.17
2	3½s 46-44	110.31	110.31	110.31
20	4¼s 52-47	109.16	109.16	109.16
3	2½s 53-49	121.27	121.27	121.27
3	2½s 54-51	108.27	108.26	108.26
3	3s 55-51	108.30	108.30	108.30
2	2½s 59-56	112.3	112.3	112.3
13	2½s 65-60	108.7	108.7	108.7
		107.23	107.20	107.20

Federal Farm Mortgage

1	3s 47-42	106.6	106.8	106.6

Home Owners Loan

1	3s 52-44	108.25	108.25	108.25

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
11	Alb & Sus 2½s 46	81	79¼	81
6	Alleghany cv 5s 44	78½	78½	78½
3	Alleghany 5s 50 49	68	68	68
3	Allied Stre 4½s 51	99½	99½	99½
5	Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	110¼	110¼	110¼
33	Am & For P 5s 2030	63¼	62½	63¼
3	Am T&T 5½s 43	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
10	Am T&T 3¼s 66	109¾	109¾	109¾
1	Am T Pdr cv 50	109¾	109¾	109¾
2	Am WW&E 6s 75	106¾	106¾	106¾
15	AnacondaCop4½s'50	107	107	107
21	Ang C Nitra deb '67	107	107	107
2	Arm Del 4s '57	27¼	27	27
6	Arm Del 4s '55	99½	99¾	99½
1	AT&SF 4s '95	100	99¾	99¾
1	AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	110¾	110¾	110¾
1	AT&SF 4½s '48	93	93	93
1	A C Line 4½s '64	103¾	103¾	103¾
18	A C Line 5s '45	63½	63½	63½
3	Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	80	80	80
5	Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	43¾	43¾	43¾
5	Atl Refin 3s '53	34	33¾	34
20	B&O rfg 6s '95	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
6	B&O rfg 6s '95 ct	22	21¾	22
22	B&O 1st 5s '48	21½	21¼	21½
13	B&O 1st 5s '48 ct	59⅝	58½	59⅛
11	B&O rfg 5s '95	59½	59¼	59½
32	B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	21½	21	21½
7	B&O 5s '96 P	20¾	20¼	20¼
6	B&O 5s '96 P ct	21½	21	21½
46	B&O 5s 2000 D	21	20¾	21
5	B&O 5s 2000 D ct	21½	20½	21½
83	B&O cv 4½s '60	12¼	11¾	12¼
45	B&O sc 4½s '60 ct	12¼	11¾	12¼
25	B&O 1st 4s '48	60	58½	60
	B&O PLE&WV 4s '41	50	47½	50
	B&OPLEGWV 4s '41ct	48	47	48
8	B&O S W 5s '50	40¾	40¾	40¾
8	B&O S W 5s '50 ct	40	40	40
1	Bell Tel 5s '60 C	135	135	135
10	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	108½	108½	108½
17	Beth Stl 3½s '66	104⅞	104¾	104⅞
15	Boston&Me 5s '67	101¾	101¾	101¾
25	Boston&Me 4½s '61	34	33½	33½
3	Boston&Me 5s '55	30½	29½	29½
1	Bkly City RR 5s '41	36	35½	35½
2	Bkly Edis 3½s '66	60½	60½	60½
7	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	109½	109½	109½
2	Bkly U Gas 5s '45	78½	78½	78½
27	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	113	112½	113
4	Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	95¾	95½	95¾
5	Buf Gen El 4½s '81	105¼	105¼	105¼
3	Buf R&P 4½s '57	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
243	Cal Ore UPow 4s '66	34	34	34
1	Can Sou 5s '62	33½	32⅝	33½
3	Can Nat 5s '69 July	102	102	102
3	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	92¾	92¾	92¾
1	Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	116¼	116¼	116¼
3	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	121	120⅞	121
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	118¾	118¾	118¾
1	Can Pac 5s '54	115¾	115¾	115¾
5	Can Pac 4½s '46	116½	116½	116½
5	Can Pac 4½s '60	93¾	93¾	93¾
	Can Pac perp	96¼	96¼	96¼
1	Celotex 4½s '55	86	86	86
8	Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	73	72½	73
6	Cen New Eng 4s '61	88½	88½	88½
2	Cen Pac 5s '60	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
25	Cen Pac 5s '60	34¾	34½	34¾
14	Cen RR N J 5s '87	52½	52¼	52½
5	Certain-td 5½s '48	70	70	70
1	C&O 4½s '92	15¼	15	15¼
11	C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	78¾	78¾	78¾
11	C&O 2d 4½s '89 R&A	124⅞	124⅞	124⅞
15	C&O cv 4½s '30	99¾	99¼	99¾
2	Chi & Alton 2s '49	110	110	110
5	CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	8½	8½	8½
10	CB&Q 4½s '77	96	96	96
1	CB&Q gen 4s '58	90	90	90
10	CB&Q 4s '58	98½	98¼	98½
2	CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	101¼	101¼	101¼
1	Chi & Erie 5s '82	17¼	17¼	17¼
30	Chic Gt West 4s '59	85½	85½	85½
26	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	20¾	20¾	20¾
16	CMSP & P 4½s 2000	7⅞	7	7⅛
5	CM&SP 4½s '89C	21½	21½	21½
1	CM&SP 4½s '89E	25¾	25¾	25¾
9	CM&SP gen 4s '89	25¾	25¾	25¾
2	Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	24½	24½	24½
10	Chi&NWest 2037C	8¼	8¼	8¼
6	Chi & NW 4½s '87	8	8	8
1	Chi Ry 5s '27	14¼	14¼	14¼
5	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	54¾	54¾	54¾
5	C R I & P 4s '88	3	3	3
1	C R I & P rfg 4s '34	13¼	13¼	13¼
5	CSL & NO 5s '63 D	6¾	6¾	6¾
1	Ch Un Sta 4s '63 D	81¼	81¼	81¼
5	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	107¾	107¾	107¾
4	Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	109½	109½	109½
12	Ch & W Ind 4s '52	94½	94	94
4	Childs Co 5s '43	93	92¾	92¾
1	Cin Un Term 3¼s '71	70½	70½	70½
22	CCC&StL 4½s '77	110¼	110¼	110¼
1	Clev Elec Ill 3¾s'65	52	51	52
1	Clev Un Term 5½s '72	108	108	108
1	ClevUnTerm 5s '73	91	91	91
1	Clev P&I 5s '70	82¾	83	83¾
4	Col & So 4½s '80	84½	84½	84½
10	Columbia G 5s '52 May	33¼	33	33
16	Columbia Gs 5s 1961	103¼	103¼	103¼
4	Com'l-Cred 3¼s '51	103½	102¾	102¾
3	Comwlth Ed 3½s'68	104½	104	104¼
106	Comwlth Ed cv3½s'58	110¾	110¾	110¾
3	Con Edis 4½s '48	122½	121¾	122½
1	Con Edis 3½s '58	106	106	106
8	Con Edis 3½s'58	107	107	107
1	Con Edis 3½s'56	107¾	107¾	107¾
1	Con Oil cv 3¼s'51	106	106	106
9	Consum Pow 3½s'70	105½	105½	105½
1	Consum Pow 3¼s'65	109¾	109½	109¾
3	Container 5s '43	108	108	108
2	Crucible Stl 4½s'48	99¾	99¾	99¾
18	Cuba RR 5½s'42	100¾	100¾	100¾
5	Cuba RR 7s'46	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞
28	Del&Hud rfg 4s'43	38	38	38
2	D&RG 4½s'36	60	59½	59½
26	D&RG 5s'36	11	11	11
1	D&R G West 5s'55	10¼	10	10¼
1	D&R GW 5s'55Asts	3½	3½	3½
13	D&R G West 5s'78	3¼	3¼	3¼
2	Det&Mack 2d 4s'95	6	5¾	5¾
14	Det Ed 4½s'61	21¾	21½	21½
7	Det Ed 3½s'66	111¼	111	111
6	Det T Tun 4½s'6	113	112¾	112¾
		103	103	103

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
5	Dow Chem 3s '51	106	106	106
3	Du Mlsasbe&E3½s'62	106¼	106	106
3	Du Mlsasbe&E4½s'62	106¼	106	106
3	Elec Auto L cv4s'52	110¼	110¼	110¼
22	Erie rfg 5s '67	108¾	108¾	108¾
45	Erie rfg 5s'75	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝
2	Erie 1st 4s'96	101¼	101⅛	101⅛
36	Erie gen lien 4s'96	43¼	43	43⅛
1	Erie & Jer 6s '55	19⅛	18½	18⅝
5	Fed LtAsT 6s'54B	40	40	40
1	Fed Lt&Tr 5s '42	99¾	99¾	99¾
1	Fed Lt&Tr 5s'42 st	102½	102½	102½
1	Fla E Cst 5s'74	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
3	Gen Cable 5½s'47	7½	7½	7½
7	Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	102	101⅞	102
12	Goodrich 4¼s '66	65¼	64⅝	65
2	Goth Silk Ho 5s '46	104½	104¼	104½
11	Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	85¼	85¼	85¼
1	Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	98	97¾	98
63	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
26	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	99⅞	99½	99⅞
5	Gt Nor 3¾s '67	90¾	90⅝	90¾
2	Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	79	79	79
1	Hudson Coal 5s '62A	73¼	73¼	73¼
13	Hud Man rfg 5s '57	33½	33⅛	33⅛
9	HudsMan ne 5s '57	49⅝	49¾	49¾
5	Ill Cen 4s '52	14⅜	14½	14½
5	Ill Cen 4s '53	53½	53½	53½
29	Ill Cen 4¾s '68	52	52	52
24	IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	49½	48¾	49
16	IC&CSL&NNO 4½s '63	53	52¾	52¾
8	Indus Rayon 4½s '48	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
3	Inland Stl 3¼s '61	98	97½	97½
23	Interb R Tr 5s '32	107¼	107¼	107¼
45	Interb RTr rfg 5s '56	37¾	33	33
1	Interb RTr rfg 5s '66ct	64¾	63½	63¾
3	Interlake I cv 4s '47	62	62	62
22	Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	81¼	81	81¼
2	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	86¼	85½	85¾
9	Int Paper 5s '47	55½	55½	55¾
11	Int T&T 4½es '52	99	99	99
14	Int T&T 5s '55	64	63¾	64
1	Jones&L'ghSt4¼s'61	68	67¾	68
4	KC South 5s '50	93½	92¾	93½
4	KC South 3s '50	70	70	70
11	Keith (BK) 6s '46	68¼	68¼	68¼
	Koppers Co 4s '61	100	100	100
2	Kresge Found 4s '45	104	103¾	103¾
10	Kresge Found 3½s '47	105½	105½	105½
6	Lac Gas 5½s '53	105	105	105
2	Lac Gas 5½s '60D	55¾	55	55¼
12	Lautaro Nit Inc '75	55½	55½	55½
5	Leh C&N 4½s '54A	27½	27¼	27½
2	Leh Val Coal 6s '43 st	57	57	57
1	Leh Val 5s '74st	27½	27½	27½
1	Leh Val HTer5s'54	24	24	24
14	Leh Val4½s 2003 asd	48	48	48
1	Leh Val 4s 2003	15¾	15¾	15¾
18	Leh Val 4s 2003asd	15	14½	15
1	Liggett & M 7s '44	128¾	128¾	128¾
1	Liggett & M 5s '51	130	130	130
1	Loew's 3½s '46	103½	103	103
1	Louisn & Nash 5s '69	109½	109½	109½
10	Lou & N 5s 2003B	85	85	85
11	Lou&N 4¼s 2003	97	96¾	97
11	Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	92	91	92
1	Maine Cen 4½s 60	84¾	84	84¾
176	Manhat Ry 4s 90	50	50	50
13	Manhat Ry 4s 90 ct	64	62	64
13	Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	61½	61½	61½
1	Mead Corp 6s 45 A	104	104	104
4	Mich Cons Gas 4s 63	102¼	102¼	102¼
7	Mil&Nor 1st4½s 39	43	43	43
7	MilSpara&NW 4s 47	12½	12¾	12¾
4	MilSt&SSMar 5½s 78	68	67½	68
9	Mo-Ill 5s 51	79	79	79
9	M-K-Tex 5s 62A	21¾	21	21
2	M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	83¾	83¾	83¾
1	M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	29¾	29	29¼
2	M-K-Tex 5s 62 B	18¼	18¼	18¼
1	Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	24½	24½	24½
2	Mo Pac 5s 65 A	17¼	17¼	17¼
2	Mo Pac 5s 77 F	17¼	17¼	17¼
12	Mo Pac 5s 80H	17½	17½	17½
14	Mo Pac 5s 81 I	17½	17½	17½
17	Mo Pac gen 4s 75	17¼	17¼	17¼
17	Mob & O 4½s 77	4	4	4
1	Mohawk & Mol 4s 91	28	27½	28
8	MonWPA Pub Svc6s 65	109½	109	109
22	Mor Pow 3¾s 66	100¾	100¾	100¾
1	Mor & Essex 4½s 55	37¼	37¼	37¼
1	Mount StT&T 3¾s 68	108½	108½	108½
5	Nassau El 4s 51	7	7	7
5	Nat Dairy 3¾s 51WW	56½	56½	56½
1	Nat Distill 3½s 49	110	110	110
49	Natl Steel 3½s '56	104¾	104¼	104¾
2	New Eng T&T 5s'52	103¼	103¼	103¼
3	N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	127½	127½	127½
6	N Orl Term 4s '53	104	104	104
1	NO Tex&Mex 5½s'54	68¼	68	68
8	NO Tex&M 4½s '56	35	35	35
1	NO&Greenwd L 5s '46	31	30⅞	31
1	NYC rfg 5s 2013	14	14	14
101	NYC 4½s 2013 A	51½	51¼	51¾
1	NYC cv 3½s 2013	51½	51½	51½
12	NYC & HR 4s '42	59½	59½	59½
19	NYC La Sh 3½s'98	76½	76	76½
3	NYCh&StL 4½s'74A	62¾	61¾	62¼
33	NY Ch&St L 4½s'78	60	60	60
1	NY Ch&St L 4s '46	51½	51½	51½
4	NY Edis 3¼s'65	78½	78½	78½
1	NY G El H&P 5s '48	129	128	128
8	NY Lack&W 4s'73 A	119	119	119
2	NYNH&H cv 6s'48	55	54	55
5	NYNH&H cit 6s'40	21¼	21¼	21¼
2	NYNH&H cv 3½s'56	14¾	14¾	14¾
1	NY Steam 3½s'63	11	11	11
12	NY Steam 3½s'63	107	106½	106½
7	NY Tel 4½s'39	107	106½	106½
3	NY Trap R 6s'46 st	90	90	90
15	Niagara Sh cv 5½s'50	101¼	100½	101¼
1	Norf Sou 5s'61 ct	10	10	10
10	Norf Sou 5s'61 A	11¾	11½	11½
49	Nor Pac 6s 2047	55¾	55¼	55¼
1	Nor Pac 5s 2047C	51	51	51
1	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	47¾	47¾	47¾
25	Nor Pac 4s'97	71¾	71¾	71¾
51	Nor Pac prior 4s'97	48¼	48¼	48¼
1	Nor Sta Pow 3½s'67	109¾	109¾	109¾
4	Ogden&LCha 4s '48 st	7½	7½	7½
5	Ohio Ed 5s '65	107¾	107¾	107¾
5	Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	109¼	109¼	109¼
7	Pac G&E 3¾s '66	107	107	107
8	Pac Gas& El 5s '64	112¾	111¾	111¾
8	Panhandle EPL 4s '52	104	104	104
6	Para Pict cv 3¼s'47	90¼	90¼	90¼
1	Parmelee Tr 6s '44	51	51	51
1	Pat & Pass 5s '49	127	127	127
1	Pen Co 3½s '52	104	104	104
5	Pen Co 4s '62	103¾	103¼	103¼
1	Penn-Dix 6s '41 A	100	99½	99½
1	Pen Ob&Det 4½s '77	104¾	104¾	104¾
8	Pen Ins 4½s'81	102¼	102¼	102¼
2	Pen RR gen 5s'48	118	118	118
11	Pen RR gen 4½s'65	108¾	108¾	108¾
22	Pen RR 4½s den '70	100¾	100¾	100¾
1	Pen RR3gen4½s '81	89½	88¼	89½
22	Pen RR 4½s '84 E	95¾	95½	95¾
3	Pen RR 3¾s '70	95¾	95½	95¾
21	Pen RR 3¼s '52	89¼	89¼	89¼
1	Peo GL&C Chi 6s '43	86	86	86
1	Pere Marq 5s '56	116¼	116¼	116¼
3	Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	109½	109¼	109½

Foreign Bonds

1	Antioquia 7s '45 B	14¼	14¼	14¼
9	Antioquia 7s '45 D	14¼	14¼	14¼
4	Argentine 4s '72 Feb	76¾	76½	76¾
13	Argentine 4s '72 Ap	76¾	76½	76¾
1	Argentine 4½s '48	92¾	92¾	92¾
1	Argentine 4½s '71	86½	86½	86½
8	Australia 5s '55	97½	97½	97½
7	Australia 5s '57	97½	97½	97½
1	Australia 5s '58	97½	97½	97½
1	Berl City El 6½s '59	27¾	27¾	27¾
1	Berl City El 6s '55	27½	27¼	27½
2	Berl El Elev 6½s '56	24	24	24
10	Brazil 6½s '26-'57	28	28	28
4	Brazil 6½s '27-'57	14¼	14¼	14¼
5	Brisbane 5s '57	51½	51½	51½
1	Budapest 6s '62	100	99¾	100
2	Buen A 3s '84	17½	17½	17½
2	Bulgaria 7s '67	46½	46	46
2	Canada 4s '58	107¾	107¾	107¾
20	Canada 4s '60	109¾	109¾	109¾
11	Canada 3½s '61	105¾	105¾	105¾
5	Canada 3s '67	105½	105½	105½
10	Chile Mtge 6s'62asd	102½	102½	102½
10	Chile 7s '42	14¼	14¼	14¼
2	Chile 6s '60 asd	14	14	14
2	Colomb 6s '61 Jan	16	16	16
6	Colomb 6s '61 Oct	26	25¾	26
2	Copenhag 5½s'52	79¾	79¾	79¾
5	Cuba 5½s'45	26	25¾	26
1	Cuba 4½s'77	66½	66½	66½
22	Denmark 6s'42	97	96¾	97
8	Denmark 5½s'55	93¾	93¾	93¾
6	Denmark 4½s'62	84½	84½	84½
4	Dom 5½s'40	72	72	72
1	Dom 2nd 5½s'40-40	72	72	72
10	Dom 2nd 5½s'69ext	72	72	72
3	Estonia 7s '67	90	90	90
1	Finland 6s '45	105½	105½	105½
3	GerC&Losne5½s'58	23¾	23¾	23¾
6	Ger Gov 5½s'65	22½	22½	22½
2	Ital Pub Util 7s '52	45¼	45¼	45¼
1	Italy 7s 1951	47½	47½	47½
1	Japan 6½s '54	60¼	60¼	60¼
1	Japan 5½s '65	78½	76	77
5	Met Water 5½s '50	57	57	57
10	Mex 6s 04 asd '45	98¾	98¾	98¾
10	Milan City 6½s '52	4	4	4
1	N Sou Wales 5s '57	46	45¾	46
11	N Sou Wales 5s '58	95¾	95¾	95¾
1	Norway 6s '44	95	95	95
1	Norway 6s '43	105¾	105¾	105¾
1	Norway 4½s '56	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Norway 4s '63	102¾	102¾	102¾
12	Orient Dev 6s '53	100	100	100
10	Orient Dev 5½s '58	52¾	52½	52½
1	Par Or RR 5½s '58	48½	48½	46½
97	Panama 5s'63A st asd	100	100	100
1	Prussia 6½s '51	78¾	75¾	78¼
1	Rhine-Westph 6s '52	18¾	18¾	18¾
6	Rhine-West 6s '53	24	24	24
10	Sao Paulo City 8s '52	8½	8½	8½
19	Sao Paulo St 7s '42	20½	20½	20½
20	Shinyetsu E 6½s '52	53¾	53¾	53¾
1	Tokyo City 5½s '61	54	54	54
18	Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	54½	54½	54½

House Bloc Puts New Amendments In Transport Bill

WASHINGTON (AP)—A bipartisan bloc opposed to putting water carriers under the Interstate Commerce Commission upset the plans of House leaders by forcing tentative approval of a series of amendments to a general transportation bill.

A direct House vote on regulating the water carriers, however, was yet to come. After a conference of administration lieutenants, Democratic leader Sam Rayburn said he might appeal to all members to stay on the floor in order to get a full expression of views.

More Power to ICC

Besides the water carriers' provision, the legislation would authorize the ICC to investigate complaints of regional freight rate differentials on manufactured products, would repeal land-grant statutes, and would authorize new RFC loans to railroads if private financing was unavailable.

In the first skirmish during the debate, the waterways bloc wrote into the bill an order that the Commission follow a declaration of policy which says that Congress wants to preserve a national transportation system "by water, highway and rail, as well as other means."

Chairman Marvin Jones (D) of Texas of the House Agriculture Committee successfully sponsored a provision that farm commodities for export shall have the same rate reductions now available for manufactured products to be sent abroad.

Scope Broadened

Then, the members broadened the scope of the ICC inquiry into freight rate differentials to include agricultural commodities and raw materials as well as manufactured products.

Representative Vincent Harrington (D) of Iowa obtained inclusion of a ban against ICC approval of any railroad consolidation if any person would be forced out of work.

At the end of the day, Representative Lindsay Warren (D) of North Carolina, Chairman of the Sterling Committee for the waterway bloc, smilingly asked friends: "You didn't think we would have that much strength, did you? It is our intention to expose every bad feature of this very bad bill."

Chicago Board

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September	.61	.62	.61	.61⅜	.60⅝
December	.63	.63⅝	.62⅝	.62⅝	.62⅛
May	.65⅛	.65⅝	.63⅝	.64⅞	.64
	Corn				
September	.40	.40	.38⅛	.38⅜	.38⅞
December	.41	.41	.39⅛	.39⅜	.40⅛
May	.43⅛	.43⅜	.42⅛	.42⅜	.42⅝
	Oats				
September	.25	.25⅛	.24⅞	.24⅞	.24⅝
December	.26⅛	.26⅛	.26	.26	
May	.27⅛	.27⅛	.27⅛	.27⅛	
	Rye				
September	.39⅝	.39⅝	.39⅛	.39⅛	.39⅛
December	.42¼	.42¼	.41⅝	.41⅝	.41⅝
May	.44⅝	.45	.44⅜	.44⅜	.44⅛

Sugar Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
N Y Sept. No. 3	1.99	1.99	1.99	1.99	1.99
Wld. Sept. No. 4	1.20½	1.20½	1.20½	1.20½	1.21
Wld. Mar. No. 4	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.16½

Hide Futures

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	11.80	11.84	11.61	11.62	11.64
Dec.	12.15	12.18	11.95	11.97	11.98
March	12.39	12.39	12.39	12.39	12.28

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
5	Uligawa El P 7s '45	76¾	76¾	76¾
20	Uruguay 3½s&4s

Labor Spy Ban Is Indorsed By Senate Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 24—The Senate Labor Committee today favorably reported the La Follette oppressive labor practices bill banning labor spies, strikebreakers and strikebreaking agencies, use of armed private police off company property, and the private possession or use of industrial munitions.

Declaring the bill "is several decades overdue" the Committee declared that "needless bloodshed and strife" has "attended the use of the machine gun, the labor spy, the professional strikebreaker and the criminal strike guard as the instruments of labor policy."

Preservation of civil liberties and of industrial peace, are the twin objectives of the bill.

"The bill," the report states, "will give vitality to the rights of free speech and assembly guaranteed by the Constitution, which have been denied by private spy systems and by private force."

Cost Is Estimated

The report charged millions of dollars are spent for industrial spies, who have taken official positions in unions, embezzled funds, betrayed union members and proceedings of secret union deliberations. Evidence of all this has been overwhelming, the report declared.

"Spies penetrated into the homes of workers, into fraternal organizations, and even into schools and churches. Incalculable damage has resulted from the use of these labor spies to those who were the users as well as to those who were intended to be the victims."

Labor espionage, it is charged, "constitutes an ever-present threat to the rights of free-born American citizens."

The bill will aid industrial peace by taking machine guns, sawed-off shotguns and similar weapons "out of factories and mills." The bill, the committee says, does not interfere with the employer's right to protect his property and legitimate interests.

Aid to Mediation

"The bill strikes only at the spy agencies, the strikebreaking crews and the munitions companies which have a vested stake in the promotion of violence during labor disputes. It will affect only that powerful minority of employers whose resistance to the national labor policy is continued in reckless disregard of public welfare and of fundamental democratic rights. Even to those employers the bill will bring relief from the burden of paying the huge cost of these practices."

The Committee declared the bill had "widespread and unanimous support." No witness "presented a reasoned justification for the use of labor spies, machine guns, professional strikebreakers or for the employment of armed men away from company property," it declared.

Attorney General Frank Murphy has studied the bill and called it "workable and enforceable." The Department of Labor "welcomed the bill" it was stated.

"In an atmosphere cleared of labor spies, private armaments, and private military forces, not only will the number of industrial disputes be diminished but the process of conciliation and mediation will be greatly facilitated," the report says.

"In an effort to thwart the operations of the National Labor Relations Board a small but powerful section of industry has turned to the use of practices intrinsically dangerous and vicious. These practices must be rooted out not only to remove obstacles which have hindered administration of the act but in order to preserve the liberties of a free people."

Commercial detective agencies and the "strikebreaking underworld" are preparing to renew their activity, temporarily halted by the La Follette investigation it is charged. The investigation disclosed "flagrant contempt for the processes of the Senate and repeated violations and evasions of State and Federal statutes," it adds.

School and Industry Aid Youth

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JENKINTOWN, Pa., July 25 — A conference on "Business and Education," held under the auspices of the Beaver Foundation for the Advancement of Education of Beaver College and dedicated to the development of a philosophy of education, whereby business and industry will co-operate with educators in a well-rounded program for youth, has just ended here.

Attended by more than 100 educational and industrial leaders of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, the meeting had as its theme "to help make individual life of outstanding importance toward the larger end of human achievement." It was under the direction of Dr. James Elliott Mooney, President of Beaver College.

"It is of fundamental importance that professional school people, the leaders of industry and business, and the entire public generally come to a pretty clear understanding of what has to be done through education in this country if we are to maintain our form of government," Dr. Mooney said.

"To accomplish this, we need an ever widening area of education and a universal improvement. We must reach far beyond the horizons of the classroom and bring to youth rich resources from the vital moving world of business and industry."

Dr. Mooney held that the Beaver Conference would help develop a new background of educational philosophy, which would include an expanding program of educational service to industry and to education—"a program to be developed by the process of thoughtful study and co-operation of all concerned with the future of our youth and their education toward the business of tomorrow."

Two Great Mail Order Catalogues Use Innovations in New Editions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A book with two fronts and no back has appeared here. Start from either end and you can go forward—until you strike the middle. Then you have to turn it up-side down to continue.

The volume is the fall and winter catalogue, of a mail order house—Montgomery Ward. Its six pounds of reading matter are divided into two parts, one half being devoted to wearing apparel, the other half to furnishings for the home, equipment for the automobile, and so on.

The half concerned with garments has its own cover—a stunningly dressed girl. If you start turning the pages from this point you come upon illustrations of costumes for all members of the family.

Turn the book upside down and you find that the home-furnishings section has a cover showing the corner of a modern room. Open the book at this side and you find pictures of period furniture, Swedish modern, and the like. The index is in the center. Simple enough, when you get used to it, but startling at first when you find that it is impossible to open the book from the wrong side.

The other big mail order catalogue just published here—that of Sears, Roebuck & Co.—has some innovations this year. Farmers can now order caviar, pate de fois gras, and anchovies from this mail order house, thanks to a delicatessen section just added to their catalogue, the largest in years.

Another novelty is a completely furnished room with furniture, floor coverings, curtains, draperies and lamps, sold as a packaged unit for an over-all price.

Other new numbers are: a rodent-proof corn crib; a floor mop with a mechanism that releases polish by pulling a trigger, acting something like a fountain pen; and a newly developed rubber used in mattresses.

Price levels this year for Sears average about 1 per cent under those of last year's fall and winter catalogue, say the publishers of this edition that goes out to 7,000,000 customers.

Hollywood's Studio Guild

HOLLYWOOD, Calif (AP) — Claiming 1,000 charter members, the newly formed CIO United Studio Technicians Guild voted to seek a basic minimum security wage of $2,000 a year for film craftsmen.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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CHRISTMAS Card Sensation! Deal with leader. Finest $1 assortment. Big profits. Gift Wrapping. Religious. Etching boxes. 56 Personals. Request samples. DOEHLA, Fitchburg S-62, Mass.

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SAN JOSE, CALIF.—Hairnets, 36 for $1—White or Gray, 20 for $1. Cap, large, medium, Bob size. Fringe, large, medium size. HAIRNET CO., 1115 Nevada Avenue.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 333 Central Park West (93rd Street). Apt. 112—WANTED, young man to room with man 20; single $10, double $12 weekly; transients; references.

ROOMS TO LET Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

FLUSHING, L. I., N. Y.—Exclusive home, adjoining First Church of Christ, Scientist, large, airy rooms; 3 minutes Fair; parking. ZIMMER, 144-41 Sanford Avenue.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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N. Y. C., 65 West 11th St.—Three-room furnished apartment, 2 entrances; Frigidaire; 3 blocks from church and Fair subway; from Aug. 8th; for 1 or 2 months; $60 monthly. BUCKMASTER.

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SOUTHPORT — Board residence, bed and breakfast, ideal position, every comfort assured. MISS QUIRK, 80, Lord Street.

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NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, Miss M. E. Armstrong, 55 Osborne Rd., representative for Barclay Corsets, individually designed and guaranteed throughout. Tel. Jes. 906.

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Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines)
STANDINGS Ltd.
General Provision Stores
RESTAURANT, CAFE
Station Square
Branch Stores 20, West Park Tel. 4390

ENGLAND, ROBINSON & CO., Ltd.
the Modern Firm for
PLUMBING
Central Heating
34, 36 Parliament St., Harrogate Tel. 4661

ACKRILL Ltd.
Printers, Stationers and Bookbinders
TEL. 4001

HUDDERSFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Huddersfield 671 daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Clothes that Radiate Cleanliness
TRY
THE NEWTOWN LAUNDRY
HONLEY
Phone your orders: Honley 74
A Post Card will ensure a call.
TEL. 898

BLACKBURN'S
Victoria Lane
HIGH-CLASS FLORISTS FOR YOUR REQUIREMENTS
SEEDS—FLOWERS—BULBS
Members of F. T. D. A.

SUMMER SALE
Commences August 4th
W. H. Dawson & Sons, Ltd.
Gentlemen's Outfitters
WESTGATE Tel. 542

LEEDS

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Leeds 62963 12 noon to 2 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WALTER BARKER
LIMITED
For Good Groceries and Provisions
19 Roundhay Road, Leeds
253 Roundhay Road, Leeds
Hyde Park Corner, Leeds
87 Great George Street, Leeds
Street Lane, Roundhay
194 Harrogate Road, Chapeltown
616 Harrogate Road, Moortown

WHEN IN LEEDS DINE AT
COLLINSON'S
CAFES & RESTAURANTS
33, King Edward Street,
47, Albion Street,
25, Wellington Street

LIVERPOOL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Birkenhead 4365 12:30 to 1:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COOPERS
"The Modern Food Store"
CHURCH STREET
for the Things That Are DIFFERENT

ALSOP BROTHERS
(COAL) LTD.
Coal and Coke Merchants
35 and 37 TUNNEL ROAD
Tel. WAVERLEY 308

SLOAN Ltd.
for the largest selection of
RODEX COATS
Gorslan and other Tweeds, Camelhair and real Cashmere, from 4½ gns.
All Sizes Stocked
44-50, BOLD STREET

MANCHESTER

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone SALe 3016 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. E. STRETCH
ALBERT SQUARE
Hosier and Outfitter to Gentlemen
Regd. Mark

Printing and Bookbinding
Circulars Envelopes
Lecture Printing Letter Heads
HILL & ECKERSLEYS LIMITED
Auburn Printing Works, Needham Avenue
CHORLTON CUM HARDY, Manchester
Telephone Chorlton 1069
PLEASE ASK TO SEE SPECIMEN OF OUR LECTURE POSTER

ENGLAND

MANCHESTER (Continued)

HAIL OR FAREWELL!
There's nothing quite so nice as a box of
Cliftons
Chocolates
Your friends will appreciate such a nice gesture on arriving or departing.
From Clifton Shops in Manchester and district, also Bolton, Blackburn, Preston, Carlisle, etc.

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DAURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, Manchester

Rickards GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
Specialists in Shirt Making
Agent for
Dunlop & Grenfell Raincoats
29, Old Millgate, Manchester 4

MANSFIELD

MAGADALE DAIRY
REDCLIFFE ROAD
From our own Farm
Pure Safe Milk
Rich Thick Cream
New Laid Eggs
Delivered at your door Tel. 1010

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

Holiday Fashions
Taking a Summer Holiday this year?
A Cruise—A Motoring Tour—
A Country or Seaside Laze?
THEN CHOOSE YOUR HOLIDAY AT JOHN MOSES, where variety is so excitingly vast.
John Moses & Co., Ltd.
Grainger St., Newcastle 1.

Two Ball Lonnen Garage
West Road (Top of Denton Bank)
Newcastle-on-Tyne
Everything for the Motorist
Castrol Lubrequipment
Call here for PETROL, OIL, ETC.
Tel. 33262

SLATERS
BLUE LINE TAXIS
8d per mile
No Extra Charges
TEL. 22111
Central Station, Newcastle

Rickards GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
L. M. ROBINSON
FLORIST and FRUITERER
Fresh Fruit Daily for Preserves
Mistletoe Road, Jesmond
Tel. Jesmond 108 and 109

NOTTINGHAM

Telephone 43968
"KILPINS"
(Propr. A. E. Lowe)
NOTTINGHAM'S IDEAL BUTCHERS
191 Mansfield Road Estab. 1853

When in trouble remember!
"THE RADIO DOCTOR"
(Regd.)
CLAUDE B. BARTON LTD.
Qualified Radio, Electrical and Mechanical Engineers
27-29 Union Road. Ph. NOTTINGHAM 41760

ROCHDALE

MERCHANT
Milkstone Place, opp. Victory Cinema
MODERN PLUMBERS AND HEATING ENGINEERS
Specialists in Grates and Mantles
Fire Range Repairs and Property Repairs
PHONE 2480 Promptly Executed

For Ladies' Wear
BUDGE & AUBREY
89 and 91 DRAKE STREET
TEL. 2296 ROCHDALE

INSURANCES
All Classes Effected Sound Companies
Estimates Free
Personal and Prompt Attention
JOSEPH FRITH
Station Buildings Tel. 3742

Have Your Clothes Tailored by
EDGAR BUTTERWORTH
Tailor and Furrier
Tel. 2514 67 Drake Street
Our Furs are the best value you can buy. Allowance made for Old Fur Coats in part exchange.

SCARBOROUGH

C. W. HAYNES
JOINER BUILDER
CONTRACTOR
Tel. 997 Burniston Road

SHEFFIELD

HUDSON ROVER
STANDARD WOLSELEY
Samuel Wilson & Son, Ltd.
125-137 West Street Phone 25807

Fresh Home Made Chocolates
E. G. STAUBER
Cream Cakes, French Pastries
All Home Made
Cafe, George Street off High Street
76 Pinstone Street

ENGLAND

SHEFFIELD (Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71387, 10 a. m.-5 p. m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY FURNITURE
Agents and Stockists for
"BUOYANT" Upholstery
"VI-SPRING" Mattresses
Personal service. Advice readily and courteously given for furnishings and colour schemes.
H. Ponsford
581, 583 and 601 London Road
Sheffield 2
Tel. No. Sharrow 50814

J. W. Shaw & SON
The Confectioners at HUNTER'S BAR *and Branches*

Alfred Grindrod & Co.
for
CENTRAL HEATING and HOT WATER SUPPLY
122-126 Charles Street Tel. 20790

SOUTHPORT

BURSTON & NIXSON Ltd.
For choice selection of tinned and bottled fruits, groceries and provisions
41, London Street, Southport
Est. 1881 Phone 2153

THE HOUSE FOR GIFTS
BROADBENTS LTD.
Extend a Very Cordial Invitation to Visitors to
"WALK THRO"
Their Store at Convenience
Cafe, Reading Room, Post Office

STOCKPORT

Phone RUSholme 2823
Robinson's
Quality Confectioners
Branches throughout the district

WAKEFIELD

The Steam Laundry (Wakefield) Ltd.
Will call for your Washing or Dry Cleaning
Send Post Card or Phone 2165
Grantley Street

SIMPSONS MASCOT SHOE STORE
Will meet your footwear needs. Shoes of quality for men and women.
BOROUGH MARKET

Scotland

EDINBURGH

PURITY
Guaranteed in our Home Made CONFECTIONERY
ROBERT TAIT
Tel. 43181 Nicolson Square

GLASGOW

Furs at Summer Prices
Attractive New Designs
Coats, Wraps and Stoles
in
Sable Ocelot
Ermine Squirrel
Fox Mole
Indian Lamb Mink, etc.
Suggestions and Estimates for all kinds of remodelling and renovating given free.
COUPAR LTD.
241, SAUCHIEHALL STREET
Tel. Douglas 2389

HAIR MATTRESSES
CLEANED AND RE-MADE INTO SPRING INTERIOR IN SUPER DAMASK TICK
6ft. 6in. x3ft. 65/- 6ft. x4ft. 75/- 6ft. 6in. x4ft. 6in. 95/-
'Phone Central 949, or, on receipt of p. c., motor will lift and return mattresses.
A. GARDNER & SON, LTD.
36 JAMAICA ST., GLASGOW, C. 1

WENDY'S
RESTAURANTS
At
245, Sauchiehall Street
and
104, West George Street
Open daily and each evening until 10.45 p.m. for snack suppers

Permanent Waving, Setting, Trimming, Beauty Culture, etc. *Personal Attention*
Margaret A. Taylor
Ladies' Hairdresser
Phone Douglas 4598 268 Bath Street Opposite Kings Theatre Glasgow, C. 2

Call and Hear the
HAMMOND ORGAN
at the
SOLE AGENTS
J. D. CUTHBERTSON & CO.
226-230 Sauchiehall St., Glasgow
Also at 141-143 High St., Ayr, & Gilmour St., Paisley

WILLIAM BLAIR
FAMILY BUTCHER
We stand for perfection in Quality and Service
22 MAIN STREET, BRIDGETON
TEL. BRIDGETON 3416

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Manly Manners

Party Fun

Your Place at the Table

Whether your guests are friends of long standing or comparative strangers, an immediate and happy relaxed atmosphere is essential to the success of any luncheon party or dinner party. One suggestion is to have clever, attractive place cards. Except for formal functions, original, home-made ones are best. For example, consider these:

1. In late April or May take a small white card, make two punctures in one corner of it, and with a narrow ribbon, tie on it a small spray of apple blossoms or a bunch of violets. In June, substitute a rosebud; in October, some bittersweet or mountain ash; in December, a branch of holly.

For a farewell party, use forget-me-nots. There will be room for the name of the guest.

2. Nearly every one likes a personal rhyme and nearly every hostess can write simple ones. Each rhyme is read aloud.

3. For a gay spring or summer luncheon, fix dainty bouquets with silver paper or paper lace and ribbons. Pin these lightly through the name card, to the tops of the chairs. This provides a lovely effect as the guests enter the room, and later, the flowers are worn.

4 With the aid of old magazines, a pencil, scissors, and paste, a new type of place card is made. In place of names, use a hobby, a peculiarity, a well-known like or dislike. The picture of a violin would easily identify the musician; a Scottie for the dog lover; a diamond ring for the recently engaged girl; sweaters for the knitter. Concrete objects may be used for business or professions; a tennis ball for the recreation worker; a scoop for the newspaper man; a red pencil for the teacher; etc.

5. This requires co-operation but is highly successful. In place of cards, use baby or childhood pictures. (These must be promptly returned to their owners).

Mrs. L. M. C. Tientsin, China

In Lighter Vein

In One Respect

"Do you think those cookery classes accomplish anything?"

"Certainly I do. I haven't seen a tramp in the village since they started."—Log.

Keeps Them in Stitches

She keeps on knitting while she talks,
But cleverly can fit wit
Into her conversation, so
They call Lucille a knit-wit!

It Isn't Made, It Accumulates

Diner (to waiter): "Could I see your menus for the past week? I'd like to get the recipe for this wonderful hash."—Glasgow Citizen.

Hm-m!

Book Agent: "Now here is a wonderful book entitled, 'How I Worked My Farm for a Profit.'"

Farmer Brown: "I haven't time to read fiction."

Hey, That Boy's in Again!

Kind Gentleman (to small newspaper boy): "Don't you feel cold, sonny?"

Boy: "Oh, no, sir. Selling papers keeps up the circulation."

Special?

This little incident occurred during the visit of the British King and Queen to Ottawa. The Queen, mingling with a company of ex-service men, observed that only one of them wore no decorations.

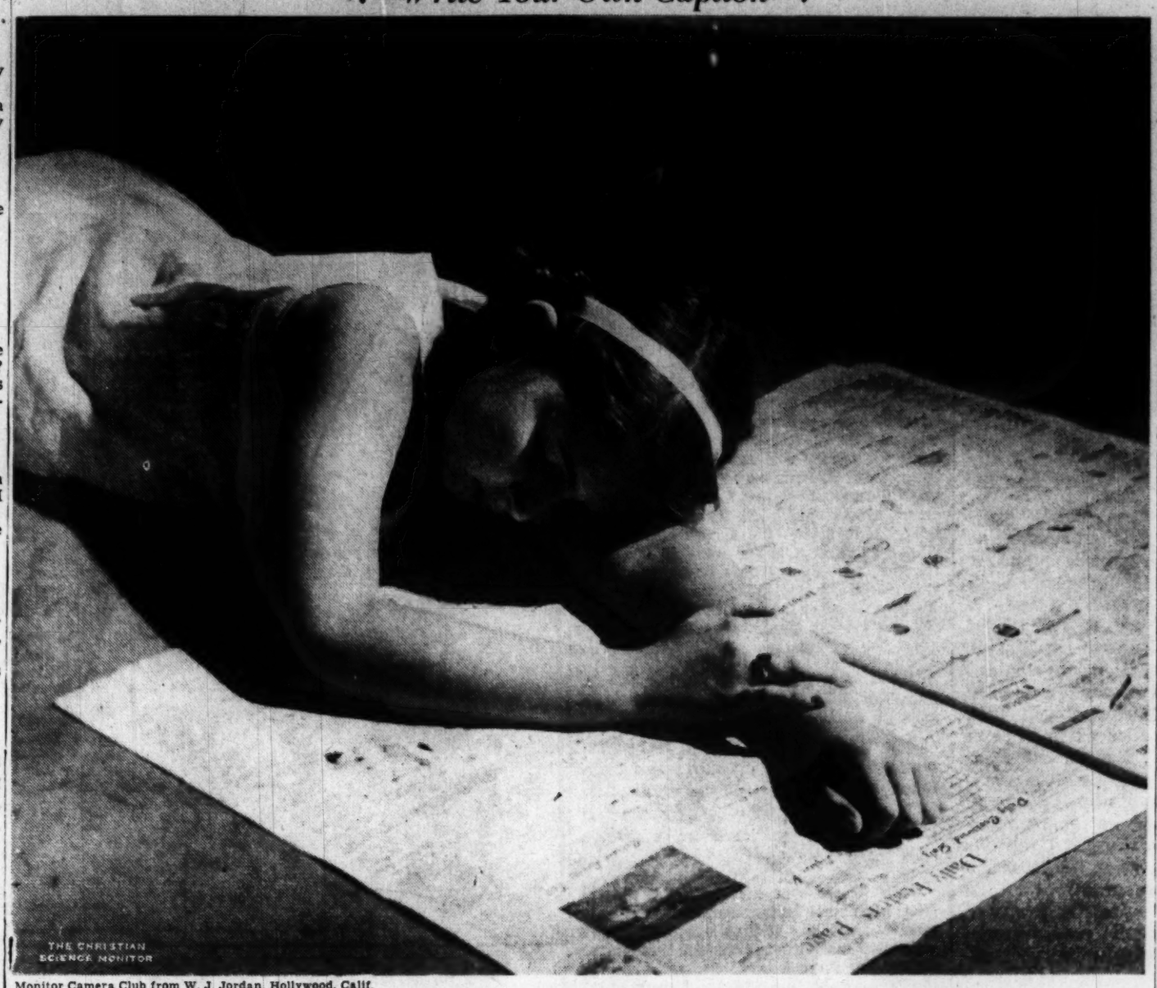
"Why is it you have no decorations when all the others in your company are wearing them?" she inquired.

"Oh, I only wear them on special occasions," replied the ex-soldier.—June Provines in Chicago Tribune.

Little Chauncey

"Can you direct me to the patent office.

?—Write Your Own Caption—?



Monitor Camera Club from W. J. Jordan, Hollywood, Calif.

Here's an Opportunity for the Amateur Caption Writer to Wax Poetic, Be Humorous, or Take a Friendly Jibe at the Daily Features Editor. Readers Are Invited to Submit Titles for This Picture; and on Aug. 8, the Best 10, Together With Names of Senders, Will Be Published on This Page. Captions Should Not Exceed Seven Words, and Should Be Addressed to the Daily Features Editor—a Postal Card Is Recommended.

Daily Anecdote

Alexander's Method

When Alexander the Great was asked how he had been able, at so early an age, and in so short a time, to conquer such a vast region, he replied:

"I used my enemies so well, that I compelled them to be my friends; and I treated my friends with such constant regard, that they became unalterably attached to me."

Razor Blades and Movies

About 90,000 safety razor blades are used annually in Hollywood studios for scraping and splicing film.

Daily Quotation

HOW can we expect a harvest of thought, who have not had a seed-time of character?—THOREAU.

Peace Point

The common people are tired of being eternally the buffer in the game of war, and since they have to do the suffering and the dying and to furnish war's common fodder, they are asking why they should not have something to say as to whether war shall be declared.—Congressman Ludlow of Indiana.

Vocations

Kite Flyer

Do you like to fly kites? Frank Seyfang of Atlantic City does; and he earns his living by this unusual occupation.

He makes kites large enough to hold up large advertising banners, and spends the summer advertising an Atlantic City pier to tourists. Each winter he moves south to Miami, Fla., and continues his kite-advertising.

He says that he has built and flown over 10,000 kites, many of them capable of lifting a 200-pound weight. One of his kites will rise from his own hand in a four-mile breeze, and remain aloft, undamaged, in a 90-mile wind.—H. E. C., La Grange, Texas.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why a Paved Road Sometimes Looks Wet on a Hot Day?

A paved road frequently has the appearance at a distance of being flooded or liberally plotched with shimmering pools of water, even though the road may actually be completely dry. This illusion is a form of mirage, and its cause is the same as that of the lovely but non-existent lakes which sometimes appear to desert travelers.

The cause of the various mirages is that the bounding surface between two layers of air of different densities acts as a mirror and reflects rays of light.

Variations in the direction of a ray of light as it passes through air of different densities are of two general types: (1) the regular variation resulting from the decrease in density as you ascend above the earth, and (2) irregular and sporadic changes in density due to temperature differences. The first kind of variation makes it necessary to correct astronomical observations, and the second kind of variation gives rise to mirages.

The rays of the sun beating down on the paved road heat its surface to a high temperature, which, in turn, heats a layer of air next to the road. As air is heated, it expands and becomes less dense, and a clearly-defined bounding or dividing surface exists between this expanded hot air next to the road and the cooler, denser layers above it.

This surface between the two

densities of air, which acts as a mirror, reflecting the sky, headlights of on-coming cars, trees, etc., is constantly shifting its position, due to the formation of more heated air at the road's surface, and this accounts for the shimmering effect which makes the reflection of the blue sky seem like rippling pools of water.—W. P. Keasbey.

Mt. McKinley Higher

When properly measured from top to base, Mt. McKinley, Alaska, may justly claim one of the greatest heights among the world mountains, since it rises 20,000 feet from a level plain, almost without foothills. Mt. Everest, which rises 29,000 feet above sea level, actually rises only about one third of its total height above the lofty plateau region in which it is located.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Spelling Lesson

York, Pa.

A class of very little girls were learning to spell. They spelled a number of small words, such as "pig," "cat," "dog," and amused themselves by imitating the sound that these animals make. Then little Janet was asked to spell "love."

She didn't stop to give the letters, but ran and threw her arms around the teacher's neck and kissed her on the cheek. "We spell 'love' that way at our house," she said.

The girls laughed, but the teacher said, "That is a beautiful way but do you know another way to spell 'love'?"

"Oh, yes," exclaimed Janet, "I spell 'love' this way." And she began to put the books in order on the teacher's desk. I spell 'love' by helping everybody when I am needed."

Gas Production in Taxes

Texas last year furnished more than 36 per cent of all natural gas produced and marketed in the United States.

A Verse for Today . . .

Not that we are sufficient of ourselves to think any thing as of ourselves; but our sufficiency is of God.—II COR. 3:5.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Lost Trail*

By LE PELLEY

WE SHOULD BE SIGHTING STICKY STANLEY ANY MINUTE .. !!
NO SIGN OF HIM UP AHEAD —
HE MUST HAVE PUT IN SOMEWHERE — MAYBE AMONG THE WEEDS OF INDIAN SWAMP —
WHY WOULD HE WANT TO GO IN THERE ?
...THEN MOST LIKELY HE'S STILL AHEAD OF US DOWN THE RIVER — LET'S GO ON
INSIDE THE OLD MILL AT INDIAN SWAMP SOMEONE IS ON THE ALERT !
THESE INTERRUPTIONS I DO NOT LIKE THEM !! :

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Ricca*

While we are looking over the World's Fair we are staying with some friends of the Simpsons-
They have the cutest little baby, named Ricca—
She doesn't know how to play with dogs yet—
But she isn't big enough to do much damage, so I let her go to it-

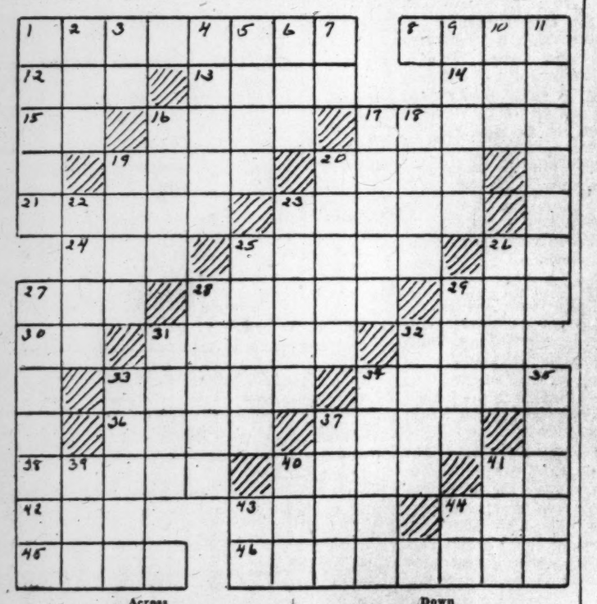
The Adventures of Waddles—*He'll Have Music Wherever He Goes*

By THE HAGERS

I STAYED ABOUT THE CAMP ALL DAY; NO BIRD OR CREATURE CAME THAT WAY.
WHOEVER TOOK MY COOKY JAR THE JOYS OF CAMPING COULDN'T MAR.
TOMORROW I WOULD START ONCE MORE, RESUME MY JOURNEY AND EXPLORE.
WHEN MORNING CAME, MY STOVE WAS GONE— REPLACED BY AN ACCORDION!

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Where are the San Juan Mountains?
8—Would a telyn be a coat, harp, or fish?
12—Where is Talladega (abbr.)?
13—Who was father of one of Esau's wives?
14—What is a Chinese and Japanese liquid sauce for fish?
15—What suffix is used in names of poems of an epic nature?
16—What is paper strip of a printing telegraph, ticker, etc?
17—What river of Germany flows to North Sea?
19—Who was Jacob's seventh son (poss.)?
20—What is a seaport of Italy?
21—What was a former money of account of Morocco?
23—Who sings role of Samson in opera "Samson and Delilah"?
24—What is one of Caspian languages?
25—What do you call trousers or breeches of corduroy?
26—What is a Chinese unit of weight?
27—Would you row, eat, or don the gourami of Malay Archipelago?
28—Compartments of a window are what?
29—Who was son of Shem?
30—Shilling (abbr.).
31—What name is given to hawksbill turtle?
32—What animal is fond of fish?
33—What was first name of founder of Rhode Island?
34—What birds are kept in a domesticated state in many parts of the East?
36—Again.
37—Who was son of Azaz, a Reubenite?
38—What is first of twelve signs of the zodiac?
40—————— George is a river of Quebec, Canada.
41—Act.
42—Seeds of owala tree yield what?
43—What do you call slack part of a sail?
44—What fish has elongated pikelike body?
45—A lumber measurement of 960 board feet is what?
46—Black-eyed Susan is State flower of what State?

Down

1—What is known as City of Victory?
2—How would you describe Father Time?
3—What is sixth tone of diatonic scale?
4—Who wrote "The cloister and the Hearth"?
5—What is a mountain system of south central Europe?
6—Color biscuit is what?
7—Upon.
9—Who was son of Korah?
10—What do you call a striped appearance in mahogany?
11—What did Cheops build?
18—What is sensitive mental perception?
17—What are the batons used by musicians?
18—Who was Greek god of love?
19—Small fly is what?
20—What is a biretta?
22—Where is Zion National Park?
23—What do you call a workman who changes colors in photography?
25—What English poet and courtier was born about 1598?
26—Orpheus played what musical instrument?
27—In what town did Samson spend his boyhood?
28—What do you call youths employed for carrying books in a library?
29—What is fluid rock from a volcano?
31—What is a solid figure that tapers uniformly from a circular base to a point?
32—What do you call young of a zebra?
33—Stocks or bonds of railroad companies are called what?
34—What is the English bowler?
35—A tsuba is a guard for a Japanese what?
37—Wild hog is what?
39—What is a long narrow inlet?
40—Where is Ocala (abbr.)?
41—Who was fifth son of Jacob?
42—Symbol for Samarium is what?
44—What State borders 40 Down on north (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"Agreement" at Tokyo

Whether a genuine agreement has resulted from the Anglo-Japanese talks at Tokyo only future relations between the British and the Japanese in China can tell. Japanese elation over the Arita-Craigie agreement, and British reserve about it, combine to indicate that some questions remain to be worked out in practice.

Nevertheless it is surprising enough that the British Government has recognized that under present circumstances "the Japanese forces in China have special requirements for the purpose of safeguarding their own security and maintaining public order in the regions under their control." The British Prime Minister, making this statement in the House of Commons Monday, added that "His Majesty's Government have no intention of countenancing any acts or measures prejudicial to the attainment of the above-mentioned objects by the Japanese forces."

A fine choice of words found "requirements" more suitable for the purpose of this statement than "rights" would have been. But it is not likely the Japanese intend to make any such distinction.

In those countries—especially the United States—where public opinion has felt an increasing sense of security with each new success Britain and France have experienced in adding members to the "non-aggression" front in Europe, the news from Tokyo will not be welcome news. Yet it should be received with regret rather than criticism.

Everyone has known that the Rome-Berlin Axis had an available extra end in Tokyo which could operate to the discomfiture of the democratic bloc whenever the hands of democratic leadership should be busy in Europe. But if Japan can claim an advantage in its settlement with Britain, that settlement is not necessarily to the advantage of the other two partners in the anti-Comintern triangle. They should have made more profit in Europe out of continued unsettlement between Japan and Britain in Asia. From this point of view the Tokyo talks have not been all loss for Mr. Chamberlain.

Still, the British statement will attract much attention by its seeming acquiescence in a Japanese occupation of China which most of the world has condemned and which is illegal. It seems in effect to grant belligerent rights where no declaration of war has earned those rights. If Japan acts on its own interpretation of the agreement, the legal interests of foreigners in China will be increasingly jeopardized.

Some of these interests are American. Yet Americans are in a singularly poor position to criticize Britain's diplomatic makeshift in the Far East. For Japanese newspapers are attributing the outcome of the Anglo-Japanese talks in part to the refusal of Congress to eliminate the arms-embargo remnant of the 1937 neutrality legislation. The American record in the Far Eastern crisis in any case has not been such as to lead other nations to expect effective collaboration there in a showdown with the Japanese.

Back of Britain's concession to Japan lies one heart-warming fact. The Japanese blockade of the British colony at Tientsin, out of which the Tokyo talks grew, was imposed because British authorities refused to give up to China's invaders and to almost certain severe punishment — possibly death — four Chinese who had sought refuge with the British and whom the British believed innocent of Japanese charges against them.

The British appear to have been more concerned over individual rights than diplomatic face. Even if it be said that the difference between the beginning and the end of this story is to be accounted for by the distance from Tientsin to Downing Street, this gap has been visibly closing. Indeed, the greatest danger in British concessions anywhere today is the possibility that they may mislead totalitarian statesmen to attempt to force concessions where these are no longer possible.

Confectionery Complications

Scientific research has invaded the realm of candy eating. Through laboratory experiments it has been found that candy makes a sort of flash when broken in the dark. But not all candy! If one wants a flashing candy one is limited to sugar wafers flavored with wintergreen, lime, lemon, clove or sassafras. If, however, one doesn't want flashes with his candy, better stick to flavors of chocolate, licorice and cinnamon. Candy isn't just candy any more. This modern age complicates everything!

Why Not?

A sea monster was reported at the mouth of the Columbia River that differs from the usual run of sea monsters, and fires the imagination. This sea monster was said to have a neck ten feet long, a head like a camel, and eyes like hot cross buns. It is quite the regular sea monster until one gets to the hot cross buns! This may lead to a different type of sea monster altogether. At least it's the kind one likes to hear about. One might easily finish the mental picture with ears made of cream puffs, and the whole body composed of gingerbread.

Sales Tax by Any Other Name

To term a new tax program as "modified" or "temporary" is but sugar-coating it. The proposed sales tax for Massachusetts is being clothed in these misleading terms, but taxpayers should not be beguiled. It is a straight 2 per cent tax on general retail sales. Necessaries of life, such as "staples," are exempted, it is true. Likewise sales of medicinals, periodicals, and fuel. Wearing apparel under a unit price of $3 is also exempt. But on all other transactions where the Commonwealth has the constitutional power to tax, the levy would be applied. Is a general sales tax a "modified" tax? Is a tax program to raise $30,000,000 a year a "modified" program?

Only in the sense that the proposed sales tax would exempt some transactions which certain legislators and lobbyists may have desired, is the current bill "modified." And therein lies the unpalatable feature of this drive. Once a sales tax can be enacted into law, once this politically obnoxious issue has been surmounted, it will be far more difficult at a later date to oppose increases in the tax or in its circumference of transactions. The record of other forms of taxation points to this unhappy trend.

Likewise to call the measure "temporary" is a definition contrary to experience. The record shows that thirty states have enacted sales-tax laws since the depression. Only seven states have repealed them. From this it would appear that Massachusetts has about one chance in four of repealing a sales tax once enacted. And taking into consideration the financial condition of Boston, Lowell and other communities within the Commonwealth, it becomes apparent that no revenue measure which would return $30,000,000 annually can be conceived of as "temporary."

As discussion and debate swirls on Beacon Hill in the days ahead let sugar-coating be dropped. Let the public be made fully aware that a basic change in taxation is proposed. And let the issue be decided on that front.

The British Labor Party

The increasing moderation of the Labor Party in British political life during recent years has led many people to hope that it would soon hold the position once held by the Liberal Party, and provide a rallying ground for all who put the emphasis on humanity and social justice in public life without excessive fear of innovation—that is, for progressive, forward-looking minds.

Just as the Liberal Party in 1906 and 1910 welcomed the co-operation of Labor men, so it was hoped that the Labor Party today would be prepared to line up with Liberals and other progressives who could be prepared to accept much though not all of their program.

But the Labor Party has put its foot down firmly. No entangling political alliances. The whole policy and program of Labor, or nothing. What its Executive declared when it expelled the "Popular Front" advocate, Sir Stafford Cripps, from the Party, the Party itself confirmed by an overwhelming vote at its annual conference.

If Liberals or Communists, or progressive Conservatives are willing to shed their labels and come in under the aegis of the Labor Party, accepting the whole of its program—well and good. But any alliance with these elements to secure a limited common policy—that is ruled out as precarious and dangerous to its existence.

The position has at least the merit of clearness and logic. But can Labor get a majority of the country behind it on its own terms? At the present time it is pretty certain that it cannot. Its own members admit that by-elections have not indicated a sweeping change.

To win a majority of the nation Labor will have to convince the people that it follows Socialism as a means to a social end, and not as an end in itself, an easy panacea. The decision it has taken seems to limit its role for some time to come to that of an opposition.

The Bookshelf

How Men Learned

Before the days of modern research men derived curious conclusions from observations made of the world around them. Every schoolboy today knows that the earth and the planets travel elliptical orbits around the sun, but as F. Sherwood Taylor shows in his popularly written history of natural science, THE MARCH OF MIND (New York: Macmillan. $3), it was much more logical in the light of knowledge available a few centuries before the Christian Era to accept the Ptolemaic idea of the earth as the center of things, the planets, the sun, the moon and the stars all revolving around the earth.

The author has discovered, however, that there was a period, long before Copernicus, when Greek astronomy listened to Heraclides of Pontus (388-315 B. C.), who put forth the theory that the earth rotated on its axis, and Aristarchus of Samos, who ventured the modern notion that the sun is the center around which earth and planets rotate. The fact that the earth's orbit is an ellipse and not a circle probably accounts for the rejection of this preview of the Copernican theory. As Tycho Brahe and Kepler found later, Ptolemy's theory of rotating spheres fitted observations better.

* * *

Our modern world is not flat nor hollow; nor do we deny the existence of God. We do not seek immortality through the pursuit of alchemy; we know that fossils are not the remains of creatures drowned when Noah refused them admittance to the ark; and we build turbines instead of using steam and water for conjuring tricks to work gadgets, open gates, cause fountains to flow or metal birds to sing.

But how much of our knowledge did we gain by actual experiment and observation? If someone asked us why, or how we knew that radio waves traveling through the air can carry music and messages, wouldn't most of us have to say, "because we read it," or "because somebody said so." In earlier days it wasn't so easy to have one's thinking done by professionals.

In the light of this, one is compelled to give credit where credit is due.

* * *

To Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519), for example, who was not only a painter and a sculptor but a scientific genius as well. His notebooks show that he took all knowledge and art as his province. In engineering he carried out practical hydraulic projects, schemes for canals and irrigation works. He designed mills and sluices, invented the camera obscura and used steam to project a cannon ball. Watching the birds, he built the first heavier than air craft, making little models that actually would fly. He reached startling conclusions, such as "the sun does not move," and "a weight seeks to fall by the most direct path to the earth's center."

Some will wonder why mathematics is so poorly represented in this short account of the history of science. The answer is probably in the paragraphs on Alexandrian mathematics and physics, where Dr. Taylor writes, "Mathematics is not a science, but a way of thinking logically." Yet his definition of natural science reads, "Natural science is the grouping of well-tested observations into an ordered and intelligible scheme, based on general principles or laws, discovered from such observations and capable of being used to predict future phenomena." H. B. N.

"A Word to the Wise . . ."

To all my Employees-
From now on you will devote your whole interest to the work for which I pay you and refrain from playing politics
The News
HATCH BILL PASSES

Men and Machines

"Our present unrest is all the fault of the machine age," people who are wiser than I often say to explain what seems to me primarily the antics of a world still young and turbulent in its growth. And I think of men and machines, for between those two there is a bond, different from that between man and horse but no less strong.

I first saw this on the prairies of western Kansas, when the automobile was only a rumor and the telephone had not found us. We had our first crop of wheat on the homestead, and my father and his neighbor were partners hoping to harvest with a decrepit binder that, at the crucial moment, broke down hopelessly. It was too late to wait for a shipment, but word came that an order for a fourteen-foot header had been canceled and the unclaimed machine was available at the county seat, twenty miles away.

Father and Art set off at once, in a lumber wagon, taking six extra horses. Not only was the wheat ready to shatter at a breath; others might want the header. They must hurry.

They were gone all day and all night. We stayed up as long as mother would let us, not really expecting them back so soon, but trying to imagine where, in the moonless night, they were.

We rubbed the sleep from our eyes in the early dawn to greet them. They had bought the header and had driven it across the prairies all night. Art had gone ahead with the wagon, a lantern swinging from its tailboard, and father and two men they had picked up as hands had followed with the huge, unwieldy machine, through sand hills with their narrow roads and cut banks, over unbroken plains pocked with prairie dog holes.

* * *

Afterward, stories would be told of that night drive, but this was no time nor place for raconteurs. Mother had ham and eggs and hot biscuits ready, but first the horses must be watered, fed and eased of their harness. They could rest for a little while, but the men, scarcely pausing for breakfast, turned their attention to the machine.

There are still headers in use in the wheat country, but they are outmoded curiosities now. Then they were new, their workings strange to men accustomed to binders. Every part must be scrutinized, its function made clear. The canvases for the platform and the elevator that carried the headed grain to the header barges must be unpacked and put in place, the sickle inserted, the control levers inspected, the reel set, and every cog wheel admired and oiled.

Art and my father had not slept for more than twenty-four hours, and so far as we could see they had no thought of sleeping; no fatigue touched them while they handled screwdriver and monkey wrench. The horses rolled and relaxed in the warm dust of the corral until the men, thrusting the suggestion of more food aside, hustled them back into their stalls and harness. Two of the men were hired transients, but I do not believe they thought of that; only of the moment when they would set the sickle against the grain and let 'er ride.

The horses had had too little rest, but they would stand idle while the barge was being unloaded, the straw stacked. Only the men would not stop, for they were working short handed and father would get down from the header after each round and help unload and stack.

* * *

We stood respectfully aside while the horses, already trained in the night drive to the machine, were being hitched. Then father took the place on the header—a place he never relinquished as long as he lived in the wheat country—shouted to the horses, and wheeled the machine toward the wheat field east of the house.

The barge rattled away after him, Art bringing the low side skillfully under the elevator hood. Father clicked the lever that threw the mechanism into gear; the canvases started rolling; the sickle slid back and forth in its groove; the wooden reel whirred, bending the stalks against the knife, carrying the severed heads onto the canvas.

Machines are more complicated now, and it may be that mankind tires of them; but I have often seen men handle a scythe and I have never discovered on the countenance of one of them the sheer triumph, the exaltation, that touched the grimy faces of those four harvesters when the first wheat rolled up the canvas. MARY ZIRKLE

North . . South . . East . . West

Reallocating Foreclosed Lands

By Frank L. Perrin

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

Ahead of those now and for some years hence in positions of authority in both the states and the nation, and ahead also of the people who are the bone and sinew of democratic government wherever it exists and survives, lies a stupendous and tremendously important task. Its size and importance cannot at once be realized comprehensively except by an eyewitness, as it were, one who can visualize, by an actual though hurried survey, the immensity of the problem Uncle Sam is soon to face as landlord and proprietor. But from across an invisible but none the less clearly defined line will be all the people in the United States. No, those whose farms and homes have not been foreclosed will not be exempt from responsibility and concern. Their real concern may be even deeper than that of those former owners who momentarily flatter themselves that they have pawned and sold out to a generous Uncle at a fair price.

In previous references to some phases of this problem in this column it was sought to show to what extent the revenues of states, counties, cities and school districts would be affected when these foreclosed properties—farms and homes—became the property of the Federal Government, or one or the other of its lending agencies, and by that transfer and ownership became exempt from taxation. That, for the moment, is the pressing and unsolved problem in many sections of the West, Middle West, and South. With the number of farm-mortgage foreclosures increasing and imminent, an ever greater burden will fall upon the farms and industries and business enterprises which can be forced to pay. The ingenuity and imagination of taxing officers in nearly all the states thus far visited during this survey are bent upon discovering new forms of nuisance taxes, or new sources which may be tapped. But each new device, until quite recently, has inspired the creation of some new board or commission to engineer and implement it. In Iowa, in Minnesota, in Wisconsin, to mention only a few states, it is being sought to correct, because of necessity, the mistakes of duplication and overlapping of public bureaus and commissions.

* * *

Those with whom the larger problem of future ownership, control and regulation of the foreclosed farms and other properties have been discussed, including the Governors of several states, believe that it will be attempted to resell the lands, especially the farms, to new owners. It seems to be the prevailing impression that the mortgagors who have been or will be dispossessed will seek to reclaim the properties or bid them in at forced sale. Some no doubt will do just this. The process would be simple, compared to any effort to redeem the properties under the terms of the mortgage loan. In North Dakota, for instance, where millions of dollars have been loaned by the State Bank of North Dakota, the State, as mortgagee, is estopped by law from compromising the debt either by reducing the principal sum or lowering or remitting the interest. This same rule prevails in the matter of federal farm loans and federal housing loans. The only way in which the mortgagor can drive a bargain is to permit the property to be sold under the hammer and bid it in at as low a price as possible.

The prospect of a fair crop of wheat and corn in the Dakotas, Colorado, and Nebraska, is better than for some years. Indeed a fine wheat crop has been harvested in many sections. The continued excessively hot days and nights, with scorching winds, has already damaged corn to some extent. This is the first fair yield in seven years in some of the areas traversed. Such an experience hardly inspires one with courage to begin again, even with old debts written off.

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There is a probability, therefore, that within a year or two, millions of acres of fairly productive land will again be open for pre-emption, purchase, or leasing. Here, it would seem, is an opportunity for the unemployed, the dependents seeking public relief, and for ambitious young men and women who find it difficult to earn their way in the towns and cities. The lands should be subdivided and parceled out in forty-acre farms. Industry, careful diversification, and the love of home can combine to restore these lands and rehabilitate millions of Americans.

To accomplish this, or even to undertake it, these lands must first become the property of the National or some state government. For one, I do not want to see the title remain there. Uncle Sam is generous in temporal things, but he would not be an ideal landlord. We want no nation of serfs and vassals. It wouldn't be like America.

The Wide Horizon

Future of Party Government

By Kenneth Pickthorn

Professor of History, Cambridge University. Conservative M. P.

From a radio talk reproduced in The Listener

If the economic controversy were the fundamental issue, if everything else really turned on the question whether private property should be preserved at all costs or absolutely abolished, then there would be an end of party government. We have had in the past in Britain, Tory and Whig, and Liberal and Conservative, parties alternating with each other, but we can hardly alternate between Socialist and Capitalist States without tumbling into chaos.

But the assumption that what most people most care about is the economic factor is unsafe, and so is the assumption that our parties are as essentially Capitalist and Socialist as they sometimes accuse each other of being; there may be some issue even more fundamental than the Capitalist versus Socialist issue, and on this deeper question they may be at one. I believe that there is such an issue, that the fundamental issue of contemporary politics is one which may be labeled Constitutionalist versus Totalitarian, Tradition and Consent versus Force and Fashion, the issue between those who would subordinate every human concern to the mere will of the State whether based on class or race or philosophy or religion, and those, on the other hand, who believe that Law is more than the mere uncontrolled will of the men who happen at any given moment to get control of the State.

This is the fundamental issue of our time, more so than any controversy about Socialism or even Democracy, and on this issue there is so wide an agreement among all our parties that we may reasonably hope that party government will not soon fail for want of sufficient common ground on which to base political discussion.

* * *

It is not only necessary that there should be a party strong enough to form a government; it is also necessary that there should be a strong Opposition in the House of Commons: if there is not the very Government grows weaker. That a man is a good parliamentary debater does not necessarily prove that he will be wise in policy or skillful in administration, but it does make it more likely. Only, if Opposition is not effective enough to be formidable, and if Government majorities are very large and loyal, then Government can permit itself to promote men for other reasons than parliamentary effectiveness: and of course, if one party stays in power too long, all the backbenchers on that side lose the easier chance of distinguishing themselves in debate which Opposition backbenchers enjoy. Meanwhile, equally "of course," the front bench of the Opposition party suffers because whatever official experience it has gets more and more out of date.

Then, also, parties must be continually recruited from outside, and the recruiting of both sides suffers if the pendulum isn't kept swinging pretty regularly.

Perhaps more serious is what at first sight might seem the opposite danger, of excessive moralism, of treating every political action as a purely moral affair, the party's own acts being of course morally admirable, and all alternatives wicked. This does not mean that party leaders ought not to be men of high moral purpose and habit. But a party which is too sure and too loud about the moral nature of its aims will swell into a crusade, and crusades are the most unjustifiable and the most inevitably unsuccessful of wars. A party which wants to form a government, to use the power of the State, public force, to impose its moral certitudes on its countrymen is inevitably tiresome, and tends to be totalitarian: when the moral compulsion is extended to foreigners, the party becomes militarist (whatever it may say) and the risk of war is great.

* * *

These have been historically the greatest dangers to English parties—the occasional, sometimes long-lasting, disproportion between parties, and the periodic fits of excessive moralism. Both weaknesses have occurred in history on both sides. Both have certainly been apparent lately. At their recent worst they have not been worse than on some earlier occasions, and both are a good deal less glaring now than they have been lately. There is therefore no reason why they should cause us to despair of party government.

In a country where there is a wide measure of agreement, there government by discussion is not only desirable but necessary, and government by discussion means the management of politics by parties. So long as most Englishmen share effectively a common stock of basic beliefs and assumptions and a common notion of the main object of politics, so long they may hope to govern themselves by discussion: until they consciously surrender government by discussion they cannot get on without parties, nor need parties lack leaders.

A two-party system must always look artificial, because we know that there is more diversity of interest and taste than can easily be fitted into it. But we need not cease hoping for the continued usefulness of party government and we must not cease hoping till we are quite sure that we know of something better.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . .To use books wisely.—Ruskin.

Reform—for Free People

It is not much to be wondered at if impatient or disappointed reformers, groaning under the impediments opposed to the most salutary public improvements by the ignorance, the indifference, the intractableness, the perverse obstinacy of a people, and the corrupt combinations of selfish private interests armed with the powerful weapons afforded by free institutions, should at times sigh for a strong hand to bear down all these obstacles, and compel a recalcitrant people to be better governed. But (setting aside the fact, that for one despot who now and then reforms an abuse, there are ninety-nine who do nothing but create them) those who look in any such direction for the realization of their hopes leave out of the idea of good government its principal element, the improvement of the people themselves. One of the benefits of freedom is that under it the ruler cannot pass by the people's minds and amend their affairs for them without amending them. If it were possible for the people to be well governed in spite of themselves, their good government would last no longer than the freedom of a people usually lasts who have been liberated by foreign arms without their own co-operation.—John Stuart Mill, 1806-1873, in "Utilitarianism, Liberty, and Representative Government."